REPORT RESUMES

ED 017 142 EF 001 266

CALIFORNIA'S NEEDS FOR ADDITIONAL CENTERS OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION.

CALIFORNIA COORD. COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUC.
REPORT NUMBER 1014 PUB DATE DEC 64
EDRS PRICE MF-$0.50 HC-$3.20 78P.

DESCRIPTORS- *EDUCATIONAL NEEDS, *EDUCATIONAL PLANNING, *EVALUATION CRITERIA, *HIGHER EDUCATION, *MASTER PLANS, *STATE PROGRAMS, EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES, EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, ENROLLMENT TRENDS, FACILITY EXPANSION, PLANNING COMMISSIONS, POPULATION GROWTH, STUDENT ENROLLMENT, SACRAMENTO, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

THIS REPORT IS AN EXTENSIVE REVIEW OF THE FACTORS BEARING UPON THE NEEDS FOR ADDITIONAL CENTERS OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION IN CALIFORNIA. PLANNING FOR THE ORDERLY GROWTH OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION AND MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE NEED FOR AND THE LOCATION OF NEW FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS ARE DEVELOPED FROM THE FOLLOWING GENERAL AREAS OF INFORMATION--(1) FRAMEWORK OF THE PRINCIPLES AND CRITERIA EMPLOYED IN ESTABLISHING AREA NEEDS AND OTHER RELATED CONSIDERATIONS, (2) EXAMINATION OF CALIFORNIA POPULATION GROWTH PATTERNS AND CORRESPONDING HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENT TRENDS FROM DATA PRODUCED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, (3) REVIEWING THE STATUS OF PLANNING OF NEW CENTERS FOR INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, AND (4) ASPECTS BEARING UPON THE NEED FOR NEW CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGE FACILITIES AND FOR UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CAMPUSES. STUDIES ON ADDITIONAL CENTERS, RELATION OF CONCEPTS OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT TO MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM ENROLLMENT RANGES, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES BY COUNTY, PROJECTION OF FULL-TIME STUDENTS, ESTIMATED EFFECTS OF NEW FACILITIES AND LOCATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ARE PROVIDED BY TABLES IN THE APPENDICES. (BH)

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COORDINATING
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CALIFORNIA'S NEEDS FOR ADDITIONAL CENTERS OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

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DECEMBER 1964

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CALIFORNIA'S NEEDS FOR ADDITIONAL CENTERS
OF
PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION

A REPORT OF THE COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

SACRAMENTO AND SAN FRANCISCO
DECEMBER 1964

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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PREFACE

The report following presents pertinent data and information concerning the needs for additional centers of public higher education in California. Material presented has been collected by the staff of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education with the close cooperation and the assistance of the office of the Chancellor of the California State Colleges, the statewide administration of the University of California, the Bureau of Junior College Education of the State Department of Education, and other State agencies.

The report has been prepared to meet the obligation placed upon the Council to advise the governing boards of public higher education and appropriate State officials on ". . . development of plans for the orderly growth of public higher education and the making of recommendations on the need for and location of new facilities and programs."[1] The task of the Council has been further emphasized in statute by the Legislature:

> It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Legislature not to authorize or to acquire sites for new institutions of public higher education unless such sites are recommended by the Co-ordinating Council for Higher Education and not to authorize existing or new institutions of public education . . . to offer instruction beyond the 14th grade level.[2]

The most recent, complete review of the need for additional centers of public higher education was conducted in connection with the Master Plan for Higher Education survey of 1959. The provisions of the Master Plan report included a directive to the coordinating agency (subsequently designated as the Coordinating Council for Higher Education) to review needs for new centers in 1965 and again where applicable in 1970. This report is in response to that directive.[3]

The following pages present an extensive review of factors bearing upon the need for new institutions of public higher education. To those who have assisted in its preparation goes the great appreciation of the Council and its staff.

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[1] *Education Code,* Sec. 22703.

[2] *Education Code,* Sec. 22501.

[3] *A Master Plan for Higher Education in California, 1960–75,* (Sacramento: Dept. of Educ. 1960), recommendation no. 5, p. 10 and recommendation no. 8, p. 11. A preliminary report was prepared in 1963, see, *Interim Report on the Need for Additional Centers of Higher Education,* (63–2), May 7, 1963. 44 pp.

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RECOMMENDATIONS[1]

It is recommended that:

(1) The Council advise the Legislature that it should authorize in 1965 a California State College in Kern County.

(2) The Council on November 24, 1964, adopted the following policy:

> Where the Council finds there is a definite ultimate need for a campus, acquisition of sites in advance of authorization to start a campus may be justified in carefully restricted circumstances, as found by the Council, such as where land may not subsequently be available without excessive cost or where there may be special opportunity to obtain the land.

In conjunction with the above stated policy, current data show that:

> (a) A "definite ultimate need" exists for new California State Colleges to serve students in the following areas, listed alphabetically: Contra Costa County, the San Mateo County-Santa Clara County area, and in Ventura County in a location to serve students from both the cities of Ventura and Oxnard as well as from cities in northern Los Angeles County. It appears at this time that authorization for the establishment of one of these three campuses may be recommended by the Coordinating Council to the Legislature prior to 1969 and the second and third campuses in 1969 or thereafter.
>
> (b) A "definite ultimate need" exists for a University campus in the Los Angeles area (the counties of Los Angeles, Ventura, San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange) and for one in the San Francisco Bay Metropolitan Area (the counties of San Francisco, Marin, Solano, Sonoma, Napa, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara and San Mateo). It appears at this time authorization for the establishment of one of these campuses may be recommended by the Coordinating Council to the Legislature in 1969 and recommendation for the second campus approximately in 1975.

(3) The Council further advise the Legislature that sites for institutions of public higher education should be acquired in advance of legislative authorization of the institutions through use of the following procedures:

> (a) Advance acquisition of sites for a State College located in Contra Costa County, for a State College located to serve students from San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, and for a State College located to serve students from Ventura County and Los Angeles County will be justified in each instance where the Trustees of the California State Colleges present evidence, and the Council finds that "carefully restricted circumstances" warrant it, "such as where land may not subsequently be available without excessive cost or where there may be special opportunity to obtain the land", and upon such findings the Council will recommend appropriations for the acquisition of such sites.
>
> (b) Advance acquisition of sites for a University of California campus in either the Los Angeles or San Francisco Bay Area would be justified when the Regents of the University present evidence and the Council finds that "carefully restricted circumstances" warrant it, "such as where land may not subsequently be available without excessive cost or where there may be special opportunity to obtain the land", and upon such findings the Council will recommend appropriations for the acquisition of such sites.

(4) And the Council further advise the Legislature not later than 1969 and each five years thereafter until all needs have been met, it will conduct a statewide survey of the then existing needs for additional centers of public higher education and the need for advanced acquisition of sites.

(5) And the Council further advise the Legislature to expedite the inclusion of all areas of the State within Junior College districts.

(6) In the light of the request of the University of California, the Council indicate that it will consider a staff report on the need for specialized programs such as graduate agriculture and graduate health science programs in the San Joaquin Valley at its December 15 [1964] meeting or at such subsequent meeting as the data may be available.

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[1] Approved by the Council on November 24, 1964.

CHAPTER I

PLANNING FACILITIES TO MEET GROWING COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

A Tradition of Statewide Planning

The necessity for statewide planning in California's rapidly growing society and expanding economy is apparent even to the most casual observer. The need to base judgments about future requirements for higher education on complete and objective assessments of known or obtainable facts and on predicted trends is also apparent. The experience gained has indicated clearly that errors have been made only in the cases of marked departure from the context of recommended actions. Findings of statewide surveys and consequent projections of needs have been proved to be essentially correct with the passage of time.

This report prepared in the light of previous studies, is one of a series of objective, comprehensive documents on the need for additional centers. Since the "Strayer Report" of 1948[1] some nine studies have been prepared on various aspects of the need for new collegiate centers. Conclusions of these major studies are summarized in Appendix A.

The Scope of the Study

The Master Plan for Higher Education, provisions of which were approved in December 1959, stated that a review of the need for additional centers should be completed in 1965 with a subsequent review in 1970. The Plan further specified certain geographic areas which should be included within that review, as discussed later in this report.

The Council in general has accepted these directions of the Master Plan. For this reason, this report defines needs for new public collegiate facilities through 1969. By that year (the year of a General Session of the Legislature) another review will be conducted, for quinquennial review allows time for trends to become apparent, yet not too prolonged a period over which to project needs.

There is little doubt that this present review is called for. The population of California is increasing at a continuing rapid pace, and demands on both private and public colleges and universities can be expected to become greater each year.

The 1963–64 listing of higher education institutions prepared by the U.S. Office of Education lists 174 accredited colleges and universities in California—88 public and 86 private.[2] Preliminary enrollment totals for the Fall Semester 1964 show some 370,000 full-time students attending California collegiate institutions. This represents a 64% increase above 1958 enrollments. Continued enrollment growth is the clear pattern ahead.

The following pages present in a comprehensive form aspects of the need for additional centers of public higher education. Chapter II sets forth the principles and criteria employed in establishing area needs and other related considerations. Chapter III examines California population growth patterns and corresponding higher education enrollment trends making use of data produced by the State Department of Finance. Chapter IV examines the status of planning for new centers by independent colleges and universities; Chapter V considers the pattern of Junior College coverage of the state. Aspects bearing upon the need for new California State College facilities are explored in Chapter VI, and for University of California campuses in Chapter VII. Chapter VIII presents findings and recommendations developed from the foregoing information.

Throughout the report use has been made of materials provided by interested citizens and groups from several areas throughout the state. These materials were made available to the Council on various occasions and particularly at the meetings of the Committee on Physical Facilities held on September 15 and 16, 1964, at which some 56 persons appeared on behalf of 12 areas of the state. A listing in Appendix C shows the areas represented at those meetings and the persons appearing before the Committee.

---

[1] Monroe E. Deutsch, Aubrey A. Douglass, and George D. Strayer, *A Report of a Survey of the Needs of California in Higher Education* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1948).

[2] *Education Directory 1963–64, Part 3, Higher Education.*

CHAPTER II

FRAMEWORK FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE NEED FOR NEW CENTERS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Criteria and Principles to Be Applied

Council action on February 28, 1964, established a number of principles and criteria to be used in this study of the need for additional centers. The approved *Prospectus*[1] for the study listed the criteria and defined the study scope. Council action on November 10, 1964, suggested guidelines in developing the report and expanded the scope of the study.[2] These principles and criteria are presented below together with notation of their historical development within previous reports.

The 1957 Additional Centers Study. The State Board of Education and the Regents of the University of California prior to the conduct of the 1957 study approved these principles:[3]

(1) The expansion of existing institutions and the establishment of new ones should depend on the optimum use of the state's resources for higher education in relation to the greatest relative need both geographically and functionally.

(2) Differentiation of functions so far as possible of the three segments of public higher education, namely the Junior Colleges, the State Colleges and the University of California, is imperative if unnecessary and wasteful duplication is to be avoided.

(3) The assumption that adequate Junior College facilities[4] will be provided through local initiative and state assistance prior to the establishment of additional State College or University campuses is basic to this (1957) report.

(4) The financing of new publicly supported institutions should be such that it interferes in no way with the needs, including necessary improvement or expansion, of existing ones.

(5) In order that a possible new institution may serve the greatest number of eligible students, it should be placed near the center of the population served by it.

(6) Extension of publicly supported institutions to the degree that the continued operation of private ones long in existence and seemingly serving the community well is jeopardized, is not in the public interest.

Master Plan Assumptions. The Master Plan, in considering the need for additional public institutions, emphasized these basic assumptions:

> . . . that, while the particular needs of localities should not be overlooked, the general interest of the state is paramount. Therefore, in determining the need for additional junior college facilities, the location of new state colleges and new campuses of the University, the following are most important:
>
> (1) The relative numbers of high school graduates, the location of existing institutions in the various areas of the state, and the relation between their capacity and the estimated enrollment in the area served by each institution.
>
> (2) The relative numbers of potential students within reasonable commuting distance of each of the proposed sites.
>
> (3) The need to accommodate numbers of students in excess of the capacities of the physical plants of existing junior colleges, state colleges, and campuses of the University.[5]

A fourth relevant assumption to those contained within the Master Plan report may be added:

> (4) Providing additional educational opportunities in counties not within reasonable commuting range of existing colleges and offering opportunity to a large number of students who otherwise would not secure a college education.[6]

After considering the above principles and criteria, the Council suggested the following guidelines for this report, its action specifically not committing any member of the Council to a precise position.

Guidelines for Staff Report

1. The Council should recommend additional centers to meet the needs of the State of California as a whole for additional student places, based

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[1] See, Coordinating Council for Higher Education, *Minutes of the Meeting*, February 28, 1964; the title of the document approved was *Prospectus for 1964 Staff Report on California's Needs for Additional Centers of Public Higher Education, 1965–1980*, (64-4).

[2] See, Coordinating Council for Higher Education, *Minutes of the Meeting*, November 10, 1964.

[3] H. H. Semans, and T. C. Holy, *A Study for the Need of Additional Centers of Higher Education in California* (Sacramento: California State Department of Education 1957), p. v.

[4] As defined by the Coordinating Council for Higher Education. (See *Minutes*, February 28, 1964.)

[5] *Master Plan*, pp. 99–100.

[6] This general assumption to those in the Master Plan report was adopted specifically by the Committee on Physical Facilities as appropriate for the purposes of the present Council study and was included in the *Prospectus*. See also Council *Minutes*, November 10, 1964.

(a) upon estimates of the number of high school graduates and of the increasing portion of them who will attend college, (b) upon the existing or planned places in existing institutions, (c) upon the statutory differentiation of functions, and (d) upon comparable costs per student.

2. Added campuses may be needed because of the isolation of specific areas in the state.
3. Aside from these areas of isolation, additional campuses should be located in the areas of heaviest need to serve the largest number of students.
4. Each segment should be permitted an adequate lead time to develop any recommended campuses.

The preceding criteria and principles, employed in the 1957 study and the Master Plan report and supplemented by Council action, form the general considerations upon which this report is based. In applying them, the enrollment potential and maximum limitation placed on physical plant must receive examination. Lead time required to establish a program and the factor of isolation also deserve close attention. The question of advance acquisition of sites is also examined. Locations of public four-year colleges and university campuses are on the map following.

Consideration of Enrollment Potential on New and Existing Campuses

One of the Master Plan assumptions cited above stresses the importance of the relative numbers of potential students within reasonable commuting distance of proposed sites. The need to establish a minimum enrollment goal for a new institution after a reasonable period of operation, such as five years, is readily apparent. Concerning this problem, the 1957 study concluded:

> . . . that, 2,000 full-time equivalents of regular students, after five years of full operation (freshmen through graduate classes), is a minimum potential that would justify the establishment of a state college.[7]

The 1957 Additional Centers Study further stated that while 2,000 students are sufficient to operate an undergraduate program of university caliber, an enrollment of 10,000 full-time students should be attending a campus with full-scale university functions. An enrollment of 25,000 was considered a maximum.

The Master Plan modified this criterion somewhat by raising the minimums and at the same time lengthening the time in which a new institution should reach the minimum. It established full-time enrollment ranges to be observed for existing institutions, for those authorized but not yet established, and for those later to be established.

The minimums and maximums employed in the Master Plan have been modified to a limited extent by action of the Council following study by a technical committee composed of Council staff and University and State College representatives. These changes are set forth in the paragraphs below.

Setting a Maximum Enrollment Figure. The establishment of an enrollment ceiling at each institution is necessary for proper planning of educational programs and physical plant. It is also necessary from the standpoint of statewide planning and orderly growth. The redirection of students within a segment and the diversion of students (as provided for by the Master Plan) to the Junior Colleges is facilitated by firmly established ceiling enrollments.

Ceilings at University campuses were set at 27,500 full-time students. This ceiling at the University campuses appears justified for several reasons. (1) With a large proportion of graduate students, large and costly libraries and laboratory and research facilities are needed. Graduate programs are also generally more costly than undergraduate programs and thus larger graduate schools are desirable in order to make possible reductions in unit costs. (2) The enrollment maximum stated above includes students in the professional schools such as law and medicine, programs unique to the University among public colleges. (3) The presence of other specialized programs which serve the state as a whole is relevant.

The Master Plan provided for a ceiling of 20,000 full-time students for the State Colleges in densely populated areas in metropolitan centers, and 12,000 outside metropolitan areas. The rationale for establishing the lower maximum in State Colleges outside metropolitan areas can be based on the probability that the programs will not normally be located at such colleges but rather at those colleges in densely populated areas where the greatest number of students will be accommodated. It is also more desirable to have maximum enrollments that can be attained in the foreseeable future.

The three largest Junior Colleges in the state, all in metropolitan areas, had fall 1963 enrollments totaling from 5,000 to 6,000 full-time students. The Los Angeles City Junior College District now plans its campuses for a maximum of 7,500 full-time students although Los Angeles City College is now master planned for 10,000 on a high-rise campus. 7,500 full-time students appears to be an appropriate recommended ceiling for Junior Colleges allowing for a maximum amount of service to a community (although exceptions may be required in certain metropolitan areas). The likelihood of the need for larger campuses is remote in view of the Junior Colleges' objective to

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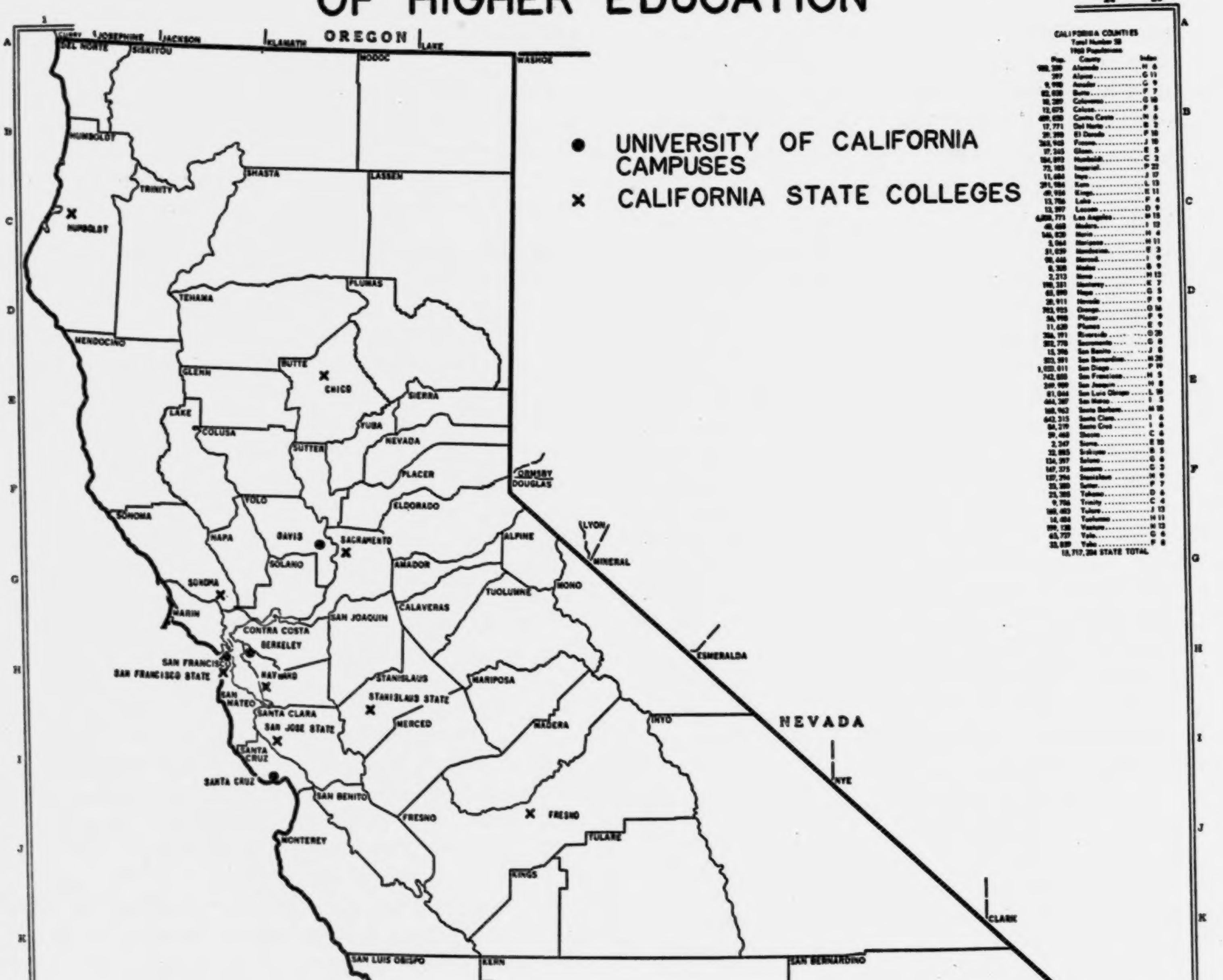
[7] Semans and Holy, op. cit., p. 46. This was based upon considerations of unit costs and balanced programs.

PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION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× CALIFORNIA STATE COLLEGES
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DAVIS
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SONOMA
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SAN FRANCISCO
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SCALE IN MILES

serve a commuting public. Unless they are placed in extremely densely populated areas, their size is determined by the numbers of students who can easily attend.

An inspection of available data on unit operational costs of the University and the State Colleges suggests that the unit cost tends to level off as maximum enrollments are reached.[8] Capital cost data contained in the Master Plan report and the reports of its Technical Committee on the Cost of Higher Education in California bear out the Master Plan conclusion that, with a constant percentage of students housed, little advantage is gained in cost savings by expanding an existing campus as opposed to development on a new campus. Factors such as land costs could tip the scales either way.

The Master Plan also included the term "optimum" enrollments for campuses. However, existing, planned maximum enrollment limits of University campuses and State Colleges do not conform to the "optimum" figures. In addition, available data on unit costs do not tend to support this optimum concept and no quantitative data are available which relate quality of education to campus size. However, in the development of new collegiate centers a maximum set forth as a range could well be used as a guide to future planning since, (1) capital costs for expansion or initiation of new facilities vary, (2) potential enrollment may vary among service areas to be covered, and (3) enrollment maximums for campuses and colleges may also vary. Furthermore, a range rather than a single figure allows for time in which a college may adjust to the "topping out" stage. The following maximum ranges were developed by the Technical Committee.[9]

Type of Institution	*Maximum Ranges (Fall Term Enrollment)*
Junior Colleges	5,000– 7,500 *
State Colleges	
In densely populated areas in metropolitan centers	17,500–20,000
Outside metropolitan centers	9,500–12,000
University of California Campuses	25,000–27,500

(* To be modified upward in densely populated areas at the discretion of the local governing board.)

Setting a Minimum Enrollment Figure. A minimum enrollment figure is essential as a guide in determining the need for a new college campus in a particular area, for a sparsely settled community may not be able to supply a new college with enough students to warrant the establishment of a campus. The enrollment minimum should be based on the type and quality of education desired and the unit costs involved. A new campus should be expected to grow in a reasonable length of time to a point where costs are in line with comparable institutions and the educational program is assured of reaching a desired minimum offering.

As set forth in the Master Plan, the present policy of the Board of Regents is that each general University campus will develop into a complete university with equality in terms of most programs. Since these programs include graduate and professional schools, the minimal size of a complete University campus can be expected to be larger, on the average, than the minimal size of a Junior College where an inexpensive undergraduate liberal arts transfer program can be efficiently initiated with a relatively small student enrollment potential. The same is true, although to a lesser degree, when a State College is compared to a Junior College. A State College located in a nonmetropolitan area may be able to fulfill its function by offering a four-year liberal arts program with less expensive graduate programs. In such a case enrollments at newly established colleges in isolated areas need not be expected to grow quite so rapidly.

Most significantly, the evidence available on unit operational costs for University campuses of various size and State Colleges tends to indicate that economies of scale begin when a range of between 3,000 and 5,000 students are being served by a State College and 5,000–7,000 by a University campus.

The California *Education Code* provides that with certain exceptions no Junior College district shall be formed if the assessed valuation of taxable property in the proposed district is less than $150,000 for each unit of estimated potential average daily attendance.[10]

The minimum potential average daily attendance is also established by law as follows:

> Section 25431. Except as provided in Section 25432.5 no junior college district shall be formed, and the State Board of Education shall not approve a petition to form a junior college district if the estimated potential average daily attendance of the district is less than 1,000 units of daily attendance.

This statutory direction was subsequent to the Master Plan and raises the minimum of 400 full-time students to the equivalent of 900. Section 25432 of the *Education Code* also sets a time limit for attaining the minimum to "the second school year after the date the district is in existence for all purposes."

In summary, for purposes of this study and with the exceptions noted the following minimums and maximums have been used:

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[8] *Report of Ad Hoc Technical Committee on Maximum and Minimum Enrollment Ranges*, a report to the joint meeting of the Council's Committees on Physical Facilities and Educational Programs, June 29, 1964.

[9] *Ibid.*

[10] Sec. 25431.5. The exceptions are stated as follows: If the State Board of Education determines that the proposed district will serve an area which is isolated from other existing junior colleges or if existing junior colleges are inaccessible to residents of the area to be served, the State Board of Education may approve the formation of a new district junior college with a smaller estimated potential average daily attendance or assessed valuation for each unit of estimated potential average daily attendance than that required by Sections 25431 and 25431.5.

TABLE 1

Minimum and Maximum Enrollment Ranges in Fall Term Enrollment Applied in the 1964 Additional Centers Study

(Full-time Students)

Type of Institution	Minimum	Maximum
Junior Colleges	900	5,000– 7,500
State Colleges		
In densely populated areas in metropolitan centers	5,000	17,500–20,000
Outside such areas	3,000	9,500–12,000
University of California Campus	5,000	25,000–27,500

NOTE: The minimum figures for State College and University campuses are to be attained within seven to ten years after students are first admitted. The minimum for Junior Colleges is to be attained within two years, and may be lowered if the State Board of Education so determines due to isolation factors as provided in the *Education Code*. Also the maximum for Junior Colleges may be exceeded in densely populated areas in metropolitan centers.

Currently Planned Enrollments of University and State College Campuses

University of California. The governing boards have from time to time set maximum capacity limits for their colleges and campuses. The University utilizing the full-time student concept has established maximum capacities for its campuses. For general campuses these limits range from 10,000 at Riverside to 27,500 at Berkeley, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Cruz and Irvine and are as follows:

University Campus	*Maximum Fall Term Enrollments*[11] *Full-Time Students*
Berkeley	27,500
Los Angeles	27,500
Davis	15,000
Santa Barbara	15,000
Riverside	10,000
San Francisco Medical	7,500
San Diego	27,500
Irvine	27,500
Santa Cruz	27,500
Total	185,000

The rationale for the upper limits and variations between campuses is fully explained in the University *Plan for Growth.*[12] In the *Plan* enrollments of the University system are projected to the year 2000 A.D. when 214,000 full-time students are expected.

The assumed growth rates that allow for academic planning, recruitment of faculties, acquisition of libraries and all the other facilities which must precede the admission of students are:

Fall Term Enrollment	*Growth*
2,500 and below	500 per year
2,500– 5,000	750 per year
5,000–10,000	1,000 per year
10,000–20,000	1,500 per year
20,000 and over	2,250 per year

Lower maximum enrollments at Davis, Santa Barbara and Riverside arise because forcing these campuses to reach the higher figure by 1980 would push their rates of growth above those accepted as desirable. In addition, forced growth at these campuses would deny nearby educational opportunities to young people in the state's most rapidly growing areas. Further, new campuses will be required in any event and delay in launching them would make more difficult the problems of site acquisition and forced draft growth.[13]

TABLE 2

Planning Fall Term Enrollment Limits for Capital Outlay Purposes of the California State Colleges

California State Colleges	Fall Term F.T.E. Enrollment Limit 8 a.m.–5 p.m.*
Fullerton	20,000
Hayward	†15,000
Long Beach	20,000
Los Angeles	†16,800
Palos Verdes	16,000
San Bernardino	20,000
California State Polytechnic College	
Kellogg-Voorhis	20,000
San Luis Obispo	12,000
Chico State College	6,000
Fresno State College	20,000
Humboldt State College	12,000
Sacramento State College	20,000
San Diego State College	20,000
San Fernando Valley State College	20,000
San Francisco State College	†15,000
San Jose State College	17,000
Sonoma State College	12,000
Stanislaus State College	12,000
	293,800

* Full-time equivalent enrollment of regular students (F.T.E.) is used in determining the need for capacity in instructional facilities. The full-time equivalent enrollment of regular students is determined by dividing by 15 the aggregate number of credit units earned by students taking more than 6 units. Enrollment totals of those taking more than six units is used in determining the need for cafeteria seating, parking spaces, and student health facilities. Office capacity is based on needs developed by the application of existing staffing criteria to the various enrollment bases.

† These are interim planning figures. Both Hayward and Los Angeles have a possible potential of 20,000 if land acquisition and/or ingress-egress problems can be solved. San Francisco plans to go to 15,000 if the necessary site can be acquired.

The California State Colleges. For the past decade the State Colleges have based their capital outlay needs on the estimated annual full-time equivalent (F.T.E.) enrollment from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Based upon the approved Board of Trustees (Table 2 preceding) enrollment limits, planned maximum enrollments vary from 12,000 F.T.E. at the non-metropolitan campuses to 20,000 F.T.E. for most of the metropolitan campuses.

Table I in Appendix B details the above concerning the interpretation of these figures in terms of the ability of a campus to handle students. For example, a State College campus planned for 20,000 F.T.E. (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) could accommodate 18,700 full-time students and at least an additional 2,000 F.T.E.

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[11] Except for Berkeley and Los Angeles, maximums will not be reached until the late 1970's and the 1980's.

[12] *A Recommended Plan for Growth of the University of California*, May–June 1960.

[13] *Ibid.*

after 5 p.m., for a total of 22,000 F.T.E. On such a campus as many as 32,000 individual students, full-time and part-time, could be enrolled.

At the present no State College is near the 20,000 F.T.E. (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) level. San Jose State, the largest college, in the fall of 1963 had approximately 15,358 F.T.E. students between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. with a student body of 19,450. San Francisco, San Diego and Long Beach State Colleges were all above 10,000 F.T.E. (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.). On the basis of the evidence at hand, these campuses are not so large as to pose serious administrative or educational problems. Economically the larger State Colleges operate at about the same cost per student as those that are at 5,000 F.T.E. or somewhat above.

Lead Time

Once a new institution is established by the Legislature many things must be done before students can be enrolled for the first time. A site must be chosen and purchased, a cadre staff must be organized, a faculty must be recruited and an academic plan must be formulated. Planning and construction of buildings are also time consuming. A review of the length of time from date of legislative authorization to opening date for a number of State Colleges and University campuses appears below.

TABLE 3

Time From Authorization to Opening, Selected Campuses

Campus	Date of Authorization	Date of Opening	First Perm. Bldgs.
UC at San Diego	1957	1964*	1964*
UC at Irvine	1957	1965	1965
UC at Santa Crus	1957	1965	1965
C.S.C. at Hayward	1957	1959	1963
C.S.C. at Fullerton	1957	1959	1963
Stanislaus State College	1957	1960	1965
Sonoma State College	1957	1961	1966
C.S.C. at Palos Verdes	1960	1965	1966
C.S.C. at San Bernardino	1960	1965	1965

* Date when freshmen were admitted for the first time.

The above indicates that it is possible to open a new campus very soon after its authorization by the Legislature, particularly if temporary or rented quarters are used. Indeed, there have been campuses which have received students the same year in which they were legally established. However, experience in both segments indicates that it is far better to allow for a sufficient time to plan and accomplish the steps mentioned above before admitting the first student.

This study assumes a lead time of six to eight years from the date of authorization to admission of the first student as being desirable in the proper planning of any public higher education institution.

One additional concept is that of *total lead time*—the time between the date of authorization and the date when an institution is enrolling additional students at an appreciable rate each year. Total lead time for University campuses, for planning purposes, is approximately 15 years. At the end of that time, a campus should be growing at the rate of about 1,000 students per year. The State Colleges do not have such a growth plan. A total lead time of ten years rather than 15 years appears to be reasonable because of the smaller graduate programs in the State Colleges. It is expected that California State Colleges at Hayward and Fullerton will reach a growth rate of about 800 F.T.E. in 1967—ten years after their authorization. San Bernardino and Palos Verdes expect to grow about 500 F.T.E. per year after ten years total lead time. Therefore, in considering new State Colleges an annual growth of from 500 to 800 F.T.E. can be expected in 10 years.

The Factor of Isolation. The term "isolation" as used here, means the presence of a substantial number of students who are not within reasonable commuting distance from an existing college. Isolation can exist in either of two distinct sets of circumstances. It is most obvious in counties remote from metropolitan areas, where the number of high school graduates seems likely to be relatively small in the immediate future. Minimum enrollment for present or projected State Colleges in these areas is set at 3,000 (See Table 1).

Isolation can also be found within large metropolitan areas where public transportation is either inadequate or unusually time consuming and where potential students cannot afford to live in dormitories at remote distances. Time used in travel reduces time available for part-time employment. A relatively low economic status of students and their families can lead to this type of isolation.

The degree of isolation of various areas in the state can best be seen by examining the several maps in this report. The two large areas not now being served by the University of California are the North Sacramento Valley and the San Joaquin Valley. Populous areas not now being served adequately by the State Colleges include Kern County, and parts of Contra Costa and Ventura Counties.

The Advanced Acquisition of Sites. The subject of possible advanced acquisition of sites for collegiate purposes considerably in advance of development has been studied by both the University and State Colleges staffs as well as the staff of the Coordinating Council.

The Assembly Interim Committee on Education, Subcommittee on Research, Structure and Function conducted a hearing on this matter in response to House Resolution No. 337 (1963 Session) on October 23, 1964. Testimony of the Council staff at that hearing listed some of the advantages and disadvantages as follows: *Advantages.* (1) The ability to better secure donated sites for facilities or sites at comparatively lesser cost in land-short areas. (2) Early selection of sites frees prospective donors of less suitable land to make use of their land in other ways. (3) Early designation of future sites would contribute not only to statewide long-range planning but would help the local area in its long-range developments, both public and private. *Disadvantages.* (1) Removal of land from tax rolls at an early date. (2) Possible spread of the practice among several State agencies for a variety of purposes. (3) Advance acquisition may support pressures to develop a facility in advance of planned need, and, therefore, may work against the principle of orderly growth. (4) Perhaps most importantly, the acquisition of sites considerably in advance of planned development may tend to discourage development of new alternatives which might be desirable in the period between acquisition and actual development. For example, population composition changes during a five to ten year period might suggest a new location.

After considering these factors, the Council acted as follows at its meeting on November 10, 1964:

> Where the Council finds there is a definite ultimate need for a campus, acquisition of a site in advance of authorization to start a campus may be justified in carefully restricted circumstances as found by the Council such as where land may not subsequently be available without excessive cost or where there may be special opportunity to obtain the land.[14]

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[14] CCHE, *Minutes of Meeting,* November 10, 1964.

CHAPTER III

CALIFORNIA'S POPULATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION ENROLLMENT GROWTH[1]

California's population, estimated at over 17 million in 1963, is expected to grow to nearly 25 million in 1975 and to over 28 million by 1980. Counties with a net change in population of over 200,000 persons and a 50% or greater increase over the 10-year period from 1950 to 1960 include: (1) Orange, 225.6%, (2) Santa Clara, 121.1%, (3) San Diego, 85.5%, and (4) Sacramento, 81.4%. Los Angeles County's increase over this same period was nearly two million but with a percentage increase of 45.5. Counties expected to grow more than 200,000 between 1960 and 1970 are: (1) Alameda, (2) Contra Costa, (3) Los Angeles, (4) Orange, (5) Sacramento, (6) San Bernardino, (7) San Diego, (8) San Mateo, (9) Santa Barbara, (10) Santa Clara, and (11) Ventura. (See Table II, Appendix B, which presents projections by individual county.)

Higher Education Enrollment Projections

Table 4 following shows the actual and projected full-time student enrollments for all four segments to 1980. These enrollments, as a percentage of the total population, have increased slightly from 1955 and are expected to increase from the present 1.9% of the total state population to about 2.7% by 1980. Figure 1 shows the relationship between college enrollments and high school graduates for corresponding years as reflected in the projections used for this study.

The 1975 estimates show enrollment totals about twice the size of the 1963 enrollments. By 1980, it can be foreseen that over three quarters of a million full-time college students must be accommodated in California. The current projection for 1975 (649,825 full-time students) compares closely with the Master Plan Survey Team's estimate of 659,500 students for that year. (See Table 5.) However, there have been adjustments made for all segments, so that while the total appears quite similar, each segment has been affected by the new projections.

Out-of-state students attending California's colleges and universities and categorized as first-time freshmen or as transfer students are tabulated in Table 6. The number of these students includes part-time students and constitutes only a small proportion of the total enrollments of the state.

The basic data for determining the enrollment projections for this study were the number of actual and projected public high school graduates for each county. Table III, Appendix B, contains these projec-

TABLE 5

Master Plan and Current 1975 Projections of Full-time Fall Term Enrollments, Californa Institutions of Higher Education

	Current Projections	Master Plan Projections
Junior Colleges	267,100	288,950
California State Colleges	166,325	180,650
University of California	125,300	118,750
Private Institutions	91,100	71,200
	649,825	659,550

NOTE: Both of the above projections were prepared by the California Department of Finance. The Master Plan Projections were developed in 1957, the current projections in 1964.

TABLE 4

Actual and Projected Full-time Student Enrollments, California Institutions of Higher Education—1955–1980

	1955	1958	1960	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980*
Junior colleges	70,165	91,162	115,750	128,221	172,150	216,200	267,100	300,450
State colleges	33,910	44,528	56,309	80,021	95,000	134,475	166,325	205,350
University of California	37,717	43,101	50,400	61,073	78,025	105,150	125,300	151,800
Private institutions	40,832	46,824	51,850	59,500	68,500	81,800	91,100	99,100
Total	182,624	225,615	274,309	328,815	413,675	537,625	649,825	756,400

* The 1980 projections are extrapolations from 1975 at the same rate of change as was expected for 1970–75. The projections for the State Colleges and the University reflect the Master Plan provisions which would produce a 40/60 relationship between lower and upper division students by 1975.

SOURCE: Department of Finance, 1964.

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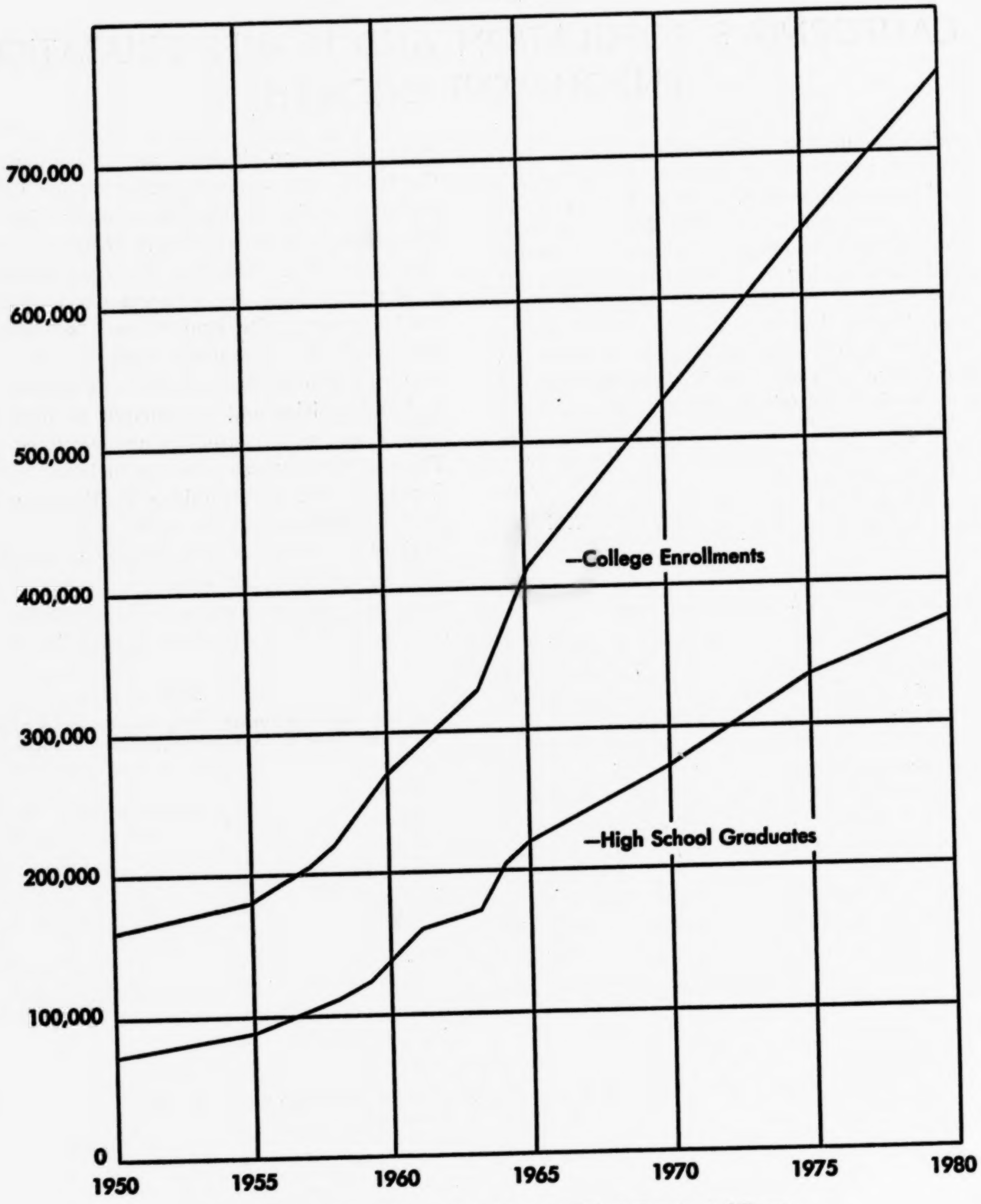
[1] Population and enrollment projections presented herein were prepared by the California State Department of Finance.

FIGURE 1

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED FULL-TIME FALL TERM ENROLLMENTS OF CALIFORNIA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1950–1980
(Compared with high school graduates for same years)



SOURCE: Statistics for this graph were obtained from the California Department of Finance.

TABLE 6

First-time Freshmen and Transfer Students From Other States Who Attended California Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1963

	J. C.	C.S.C.	U. C.	Private Inst.*
First-time freshmen	12,314	960	640	3,292
Transfer students (Undergraduate)	7,816	2,174	1,483	663

* These figures are for the 56 institutions responding to a Department of Finance questionnaire. These institutions accommodate over 85% of the students in private colleges and universities in California.

tions to the year 1980, by county.[2] The number of 1963 full-time freshmen students for all four segments was 79% of the state's public high school graduates for that year. Total full-time enrollments for all segments were 190% of the 1963 public high school graduates for that year.

The number of part-time individual students enrolled in public colleges and university campuses is substantial as can be seen below:

	1961	*1962*	*1963*	*1963 % Increase Over 1961*
State College Extension				
Credit	16,328	18,942	21,669	32.7%
Non-Credit	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
State College Part-Time Regular Program	41,759	46,555	52,920	26.7%
University Extension				
Credit	39,602	43,844	47,343	19.5%
Non-Credit	16,663	13,793	19,199	15.2%
University of California Part-Time Regular Program	2,925	2,841	3,431	17.3%
Junior College				
Part-Time Credit	192,565	215,421	239,787	19.7%
Non-Credit	69,686	65,942	66,784	—4.2%

The Effect of Diversion on College Enrollments

The Master Plan recommended raising admission requirements to the State Colleges and the University. It also recommended that by 1975 in each of the segments of public higher education, upper division enrollment become 60% of the total undergraduate enrollment, lower division enrollment becoming 40%. Both recommendations were designed to encourage diversion of lower division students to Junior Colleges. The purposes for this action were reported as follows in the Master Plan.[3]

1. Easy accessibility to students (attending Junior Colleges) and the consequent reduction in cost to them.
2. The high scholastic records made in both the State Colleges and the University by Junior College transfers.
3. The Junior College screening function of indicating those students most likely to succeed in their education beyond the lower division.
4. The adopted policy of California's tripartite system of public higher education for the University and the State Colleges to place increased emphasis on upper division and graduate programs.
5. The diversion of a portion of lower division students from the State Colleges and the University to the Junior Colleges to aid in controlling the unmanageable size of certain institutions.
6. Costs per student to the State for both operation and plant are lower in the Junior Colleges than in the State Colleges and the University.

The Coordinating Council on December 17, 1963, recommended that this diversion of students be reflected in the enrollment projections used in the capital outlay requests of the segments for the 1964–69 five-year capital outlay program. The enrollment projections for the two, four-year segments in Table 4 and elsewhere reflect this diversion as closely as possible. (A comparison of modified and status quo projections is presented in Table 7.) Junior College projections, however, do not consider this factor since, at the time they were computed (August, 1964), no statistical method for determining the number of diverted students who enroll in Junior Colleges had been developed.

TABLE 7

Current Projections of State Colleges and University of California Full-time Students—Modified and Status Quo

	Fall Term 1970		Fall Term 1975	
	Modified	Status Quo	Modified	Status Quo
State Colleges	134,475	149,175	166,325	190,150
Univ. of Calif.	105,150	111,950	125,300	143,600
Diverted Students	21,500		42,125	

Year-Round Operations—The Effect on Enrollments

The Master Plan provided that the Council study the relative merits of the trimester and four-quarter plans for year-round use of the physical plants of both public and private institutions. On the basis of that study the Council recommended that a four-quarter calendar be used by the two, four-year public segments by 1975.[4]

The inauguration of year-round use of facilities does not change the number of students to be educated in a given year. Rather it spreads the same number of students over the entire year so that in any given term the number of students being educated is less. The effect, then, is a delay in the date when campuses on year-round operation reach maximum enrollments in the fall term. The amount of delay depends upon the number of students enrolling in the off-peak quarters.

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[2] The projections listed in the Appendix and quoted extensively in this study are for the public high schools; the number of parochial school 12th grade students on June 1, 1963, was 13,969, slightly over 8% of the total public 12th grade enrollment for that year. 6,358 of these students were in the County of Los Angeles and 1,498 in San Francisco.

[3] *Master Plan,* pp. 58–59.

[4] *CCHE Minutes of Meeting,* January 28, 1964. It should be noted that studies were made of the 16-16-12, 16-16-6-6 and 18-18-12 calendars as well. See *A Comparison of the Trimester and Four-Quarter Calendars for Year-Round Operations. . . .,* No. 1009, February 1964.

Estimates as to the number of students desiring to accelerate their higher educational program and the consequent effect on enrollments in the fall of each year have been made. University of California estimates show that year-round use, instituted as now planned, will reduce the fall enrollments in 1970 by 7,375, and in 1975 by 12,325, or 7%. The California State Colleges report that enrollments would be decreased by 7 to 9% depending upon the schedule adopted.

It is estimated that a reduction of 10% is a reasonable, though conservative, amount to plan for each segment by 1975 and of 15% by 1980.

Enrollment projections present a clear view of continued growth in student bodies in the next 10–15 year period. In the next chapters the ability of the segments of higher education—private colleges and universities, Junior Colleges, California State Colleges and the University of California—to handle this growth is closely examined.

CHAPTER IV

PRIVATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN CALIFORNIA

The U.S. Office of Education lists 86 private accredited colleges and universities in California.[1] The most complete listing available shows that there is a total of 134 private institutions (including off-campus centers) offering some type of higher education (See Appendix C). Although some of these schools are not accredited by a recognized agency, it is evident that the private segment's contribution to higher education in the state is substantial. The Preface in *The Master Plan* pointed out:

> The Master Plan Survey Team recognizes the great contribution private colleges and universities have made and will continue to make to the state. It has included these institutions in the recommended state-wide coordinating agency with the opportunity for an authentic voice bearing on policies directly affecting their welfare.[2]

Enrollment Growth

In the fall of 1963 about 18% of the full-time students in the state attended private colleges or universities.[3] A comparison of the current projections of the 72 institutions queried during the development of the Master Plan in 1957 with projections developed at that time show that the present plans for these institutions call for an expected increase of about 20% over what was expected in 1957. An even greater increase in what can be expected from the private segment is shown in Table 8 which contains the projections for the 81 schools as compared with those of the 72 institutions in the Master Plan's estimates.

TABLE 8

Fall Term Enrollment Projections Based Upon Fall 1963 Survey of California Private Institutions of Higher Education

	Total enrollment	Lower division	Upper division	Graduate and professional
Master Plan Institutions (72):				
Total enrollment:				
1965	88,000	34,000	26,400	27,600
1970	104,200	40,000	31,400	32,800
1975	115,500	44,000	34,900	36,600
1980	125,000	47,500	38,000	39,500
Full-time enrollment:				
1965	66,000	30,350	23,000	12,650
1970	78,200	35,000	26,650	16,550
1975	86,500	38,700	29,000	18,800
1980	93,700	41,500	31,200	21,000
All Institutions Surveyed (81):				
Total enrollment:				
1965	90,800	35,600	27,100	28,100
1970	108,200	42,300	32,500	33,400
1975	120,600	46,800	36,500	37,300
1980	131,100	50,800	40,000	40,300
Full-time enrollment:				
1965	68,500	31,750	23,700	13,050
1970	81,800	37,175	27,575	17,050
1975	91,100	40,875	30,825	19,400
1980	99,100	43,850	33,525	21,725

SOURCE: California State Department of Finance.

The private colleges and universities, with very few exceptions, are located in the metropolitan areas of either San Francisco or Los Angeles. Table IV in Appendix B shows the enrollment projections of institutions within counties where they are located. Only 21 of the 58 counties have private institutions of any kind. The Los Angeles Area complex is expected to enroll about 53% of the full-time students in the state in private institutions in 1965 while the San Francisco Bay Area is expected to enroll about 37% of the students.

Today, the private institutions accommodate about 18% of the state's full-time students, but this proportion is diminishing from 23% in 1955 to an expected 13% by 1980.

New Private Institutions of Higher Education

On March 31, 1964, representatives of the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities presented a report on private education in California to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education which included some prognoses of the development of that segment in the forseeable future. The information on projected growth is summarized below.[4]

Since World War II ended, seven, four-year private colleges have been established in California: California Lutheran College, California Western University, Claremont Men's College, Harvey Mudd College, Marymount College, University of San Diego College for Men, and University of San Diego College for Women. Their combined enrollment in the fall of 1963 was 4,087.

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[1] *U.S. Office of Education, Education Directory, 1963–64. Part 3, Higher Education.*

[2] *Master Plan,* p. xii.

[3] Enrollment data used in this chapter were compiled by the Department of Finance by use of a questionnaire sent to each of the accredited private institutions. Responses from 81 schools were used in development of the projections shown in Table 8 following.

[4] The Very Rev. Charles S. Casassa, S.J., *Statement to the Coordinating Council on the Growth Projections for Private Institutions of Higher Education in California,* March 31, 1964.

Pitzer College, part of the Claremont group, opened in September 1964. It is a college for women and it expects to enroll 100 to 125 students this fall.

St. Michael's, a co-educational institution sponsored by the Episcopal Church, is definitely projected at the University of the Pacific, but it is not known when it plans to receive its first class.

Yeshiva University, a Jewish-sponsored institution, plans to build a $2,000,000 complex to include a liberal arts college and an expanded teachers' institute in Los Angeles. The opening date is uncertain.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints has acquired two sites, one in the San Fernando Valley and the other northwest of Anaheim, for future junior colleges. It is possible that these two institutions would later expand into four-year colleges.

There has been some discussion of a Presbyterian-sponsored college at the University of the Pacific, but this is still quite nebulous. The President of the University of the Pacific has said that there is some interest in a Catholic-sponsored college within the University, though this, too, is still very uncertain.

Representatives of Antioch College of Ohio have been exploring the possibility of encouraging the development of an Antioch-type college in California.

The long-range policy of the Claremont Colleges is to develop additional colleges as needed and as resources can be found. Since 1945, Claremont Men's College, Harvey Mudd College and now Pitzer College have been established in accord with this policy. Land is still available for six new colleges.

In brief, one new, four-year private college was opened in September, 1964. Other colleges are definitely planned, but their dates of opening are uncertain. Three more are not beyond the discussion stage. Two junior colleges which may ultimately expand into four-year colleges have progressed to the point of actual land acquisition. At Claremont additional colleges are a genuine possibility under the group's long-range policy.

* * *

In his remarks to the Council's Committee on Physical Facilities on September 15, 1964, President George Benson of Claremont Men's College had the following to say relative to the role of the private segment:[5]

> In thinking about the role of independent institutions in a state where public higher education is as important and as high quality as in California, I like to think of several specific values in the private higher educational program.
>
> 1. Independent institutions take a considerable load off of the state budget estimated to be well over $110,000,000. Aside from the California State Scholarship program and federal research programs, the whole budgets of these institutions are carried by tuition payments and by private donors.
>
> 2. The independent institutions add a considerable opportunity for variety and experimentation in educational programs. The foreign campus programs of Stanford, Redlands and Whittier are examples, as are the formation of the group plans in the Claremont Colleges and at the University of the Pacific. We are pleased to note that the University of California is using some features of the group plan on two of its campuses.
>
> 3. The existence of independent institutions is, I believe, a real bulwark of academic freedom and academic independence. If we go back to the teachers' oath controversy at the University, for example, I am sure that the lack of such oaths in independent colleges was helpful. I am sure that undue legislative interference with the University and State Colleges is avoided in part because there are private colleges and they have established a tradition of independence which people wish public institutions to have simultaneously. We were all very pleased when the State Colleges received a degree of independence somewhat corresponding to that of the University.
>
> If these reasons are valid, we all (public and private) have a genuine stake in the preservation and growth of independent higher educational institutions of the state.

---

[5] George C. S. Benson, remarks to the Committee on Physical Facilities of the Coordinating Council for Higher Education, September 15, 1964, in Los Angeles.

CHAPTER V

THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGES

In 1959 the Master Plan for Higher Education identified the need for new Junior College campuses in 21 different areas of the state. In addition, the Plan recommended inclusion, as rapidly as possible, of all territory in the state within districts operating Junior Colleges, so that all parts of the state would share in the operation, control and support of Junior Colleges.

Despite the fact that the recommendations regarding the financing of both operating and capital outlay expenditures for the Junior Colleges have not been fully realized, it is interesting and highly encouraging to review what has happened in Junior College development in California since 1959.

Shown below is the list of school districts reported in the Master Plan as needing new Junior Colleges, along with actions taken in each area since that time.

Eleven new Junior Colleges have been organized in the 21 areas recommended by the Master Plan, and annexations and the construction or planning of new campuses have taken place in all the remaining areas. In addition, the following new districts also have been created: College of the Desert (1962), Mt. San Jacinto (1963), College of the Redwoods (1964) and North Orange County (1964).

Since 1959 there has been a great expansion in the size of existing Junior College districts. As Junior Colleges have separated from unified and high schools districts the newly created district boundaries have often exceeded those of the old ones. As of July 1, 1964, there were only eight unified school districts and two high school districts maintaining Junior Colleges while there were some 56 separate Junior College districts. As a result of this expansion over 80% of the high school average daily attendance and over 80% of the state's assessed valuation are within districts maintaining Junior Colleges according to a 1963 survey of the California Junior College Association.

The map shown on the following page, prepared by the Bureau of Junior College Education of the State Department of Education, graphically illustrates the coverage of the state by districts operating Junior Colleges. This map was prepared in April 1964 and already since that time several new districts have been formed bringing additional new territory within Junior College districts: the Los Rios District encompassing Sacramento, El Dorado and Yolo counties and a new district in the northern part of Orange County.

School Districts to be included	County	Action
San Diego City Unif. (Additional campuses)	San Diego	San Diego Mesa
Los Angeles J.C. (Additional campus)	Los Angeles	Campus in planning stage
Alhambra H.S., El Monte U.H.S. and Montebello Unif.	Los Angeles	Annexed to Los Angeles Junior College District
Hayward U.H.S., Washington U.H.S., and San Leandro Unif.	Alameda	Chabot College (1961)
Whittier U.H.S.	Los Angeles	Rio Hondo College (1963)
Sequoia U.H.S. and Pescadero U.H.S.	San Mateo	Annexed to San Mateo
Anaheim U.H.S.	Orange	North Orange County J.C. District (1963)
Campbell U.H.S., Live Oak U.H.S., and Santa Clara U.H.S.	Santa Clara	West Valley J.C. (1964)
San Mateo J.C. (additional campuses)	San Mateo	In planning stage
Oxnard U.H.S., Moorpark Memorial U.H.S., Santa Paula U.H.S. Fillmore U.H.S., and Simi Unif.	Ventura	Annexed to Ventura College (1963)
Sweetwater U.H.S., Coronado Unif., Grossmont U.H.S. and Mountain Empire Unif.	San Diego	Grossmont College (1961)
Contra Costa J.C. (additional campuses Antioch and Moraga)	Contra Costa	Survey taken
Foothill J.C. (additional campus)	Santa Clara	In construction
Albany City Unif., Berkeley City Unif. and Emeryville Unif.	Alameda	Part of Peralta Junior College District (1964)
All unified and high school districts in Merced and Madera counties	Merced-Madera	Merced College (1963)
Burbank Unif.	Los Angeles	Annexed to Los Angeles
San Luis Obispo (county unif.)	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo County J.C. District (1964)
Unified and high school districts in East Kern and Inyo counties	East Kern-Inyo	Annexed to Bakersfield J.C.
Victor Valley U.H.S.	San Bernardino	Victor Valley College (1961)
Barstow	San Bernardino	Barstow College (1960)

A number of existing districts are also currently in the process of constructing or actively planning additional new campuses for their districts. These include Los Angeles, San Mateo, Foothill, Los Rios, Orange Coast and Peralta.

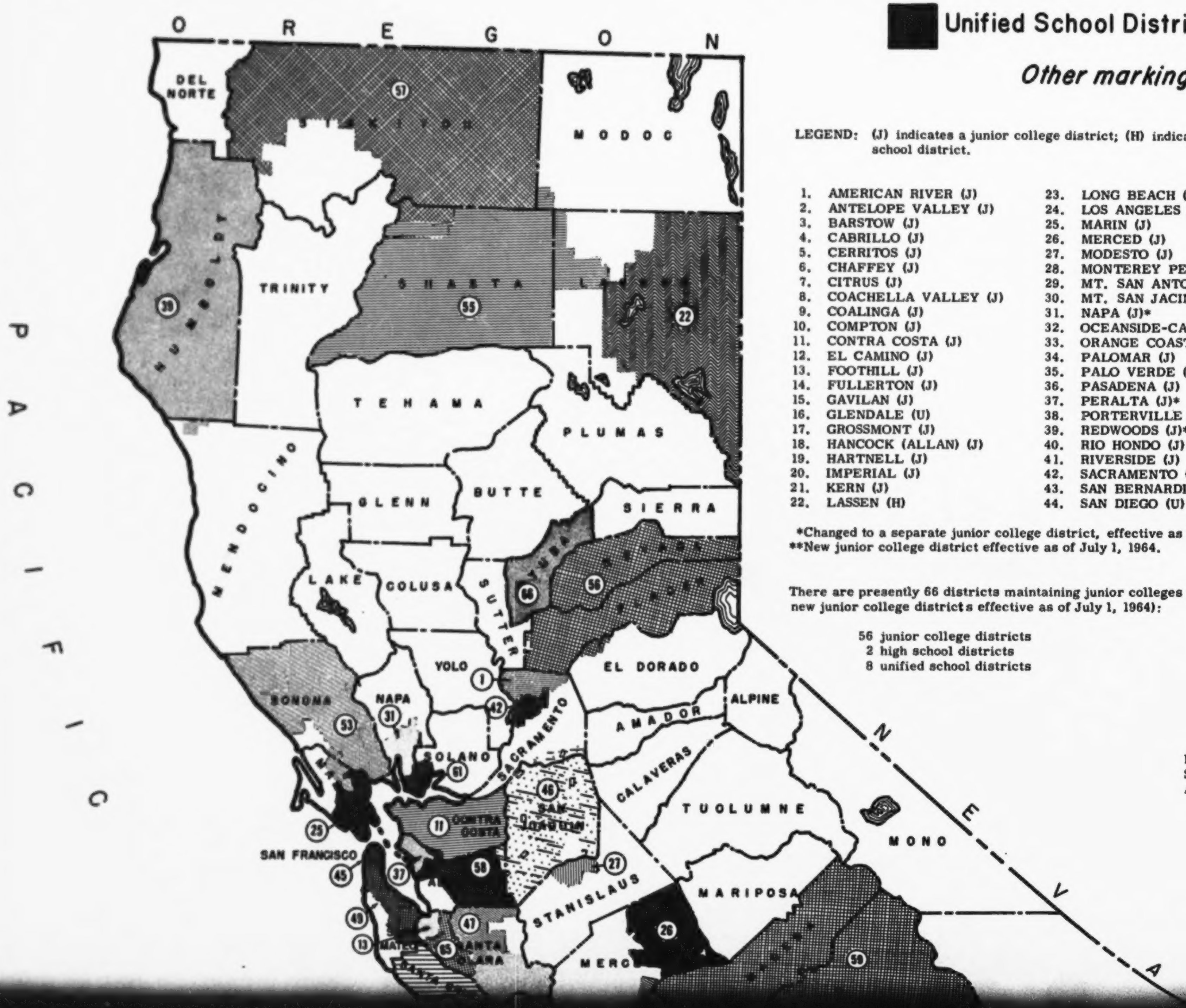
Growth, often times at a rapid rate, has been the history of the Junior Colleges, and from projected enrollments made by the State Department of Finance it appears that this will continue to be the future pattern as well. Table V, Appendix B, shows projections to 1980 by county for full-time students for existing Junior Colleges.

Great strides have been made within the last five years in the development of new Junior College districts, the expansion of existing ones, and the creation of additional campuses within existing districts. However, it must be pointed out that 20% of the territory of the state has as yet not been included within Junior College districts and that pockets of wealth in terms of assessed valuation continue to exist outside any Junior College district. Therefore, the goal of inclusion of the entire state within Junior College districts which was set forth in the Master Plan and which has been consistently reaffirmed by legislative resolution should continue to be stressed until it is ultimately met.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL DISTRICTS MAINTAINING JUNIOR COLLEGES

■ Unified School Districts ▨ High School Districts

Other markings — Junior College Districts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LEGEND: (J) indicates a junior college district; (H) indicates a high school district; (U) indicates a unified school district.

1. AMERICAN RIVER (J)
2. ANTELOPE VALLEY (J)
3. BARSTOW (J)
4. CABRILLO (J)
5. CERRITOS (J)
6. CHAFFEY (J)
7. CITRUS (J)
8. COACHELLA VALLEY (J)
9. COALINGA (J)
10. COMPTON (J)
11. CONTRA COSTA (J)
12. EL CAMINO (J)
13. FOOTHILL (J)
14. FULLERTON (J)
15. GAVILAN (J)
16. GLENDALE (U)
17. GROSSMONT (J)
18. HANCOCK (ALLAN) (J)
19. HARTNELL (J)
20. IMPERIAL (J)
21. KERN (J)
22. LASSEN (H)
23. LONG BEACH (U)
24. LOS ANGELES (J)
25. MARIN (J)
26. MERCED (J)
27. MODESTO (J)
28. MONTEREY PENINSULA (J)
29. MT. SAN ANTONIO (J)
30. MT. SAN JACINTO (J)
31. NAPA (J)*
32. OCEANSIDE-CARLSBAD (J)
33. ORANGE COAST (J)
34. PALOMAR (J)
35. PALO VERDE (U)
36. PASADENA (J)
37. PERALTA (J)*
38. PORTERVILLE (H)
39. REDWOODS (J)**
40. RIO HONDO (J)
41. RIVERSIDE (J)
42. SACRAMENTO (U)
43. SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY (J)
44. SAN DIEGO (U)
45. SAN FRANCISCO (U)
46. SAN JOAQUIN DELTA (J)
47. SAN JOSE (J)*
48. SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY (J)**
49. SAN MATEO (J)
50. SANTA ANA (J)
51. SANTA BARBARA (J)*
52. SANTA MONICA (U)
53. SANTA ROSA (J)
54. SEQUOIAS (J)
55. SHASTA (J)
56. SIERRA (J)
57. SISKIYOU (J)
58. SOUTH COUNTY (J)
59. STATE CENTER (J)*
60. SWEETWATER (J)
61. VALLEJO (U)
62. VENTURA COUNTY (J)
63. VICTOR VALLEY (J)
64. WEST KERN (J)
65. WEST VALLEY (J)**
66. YUBA COUNTY (J)

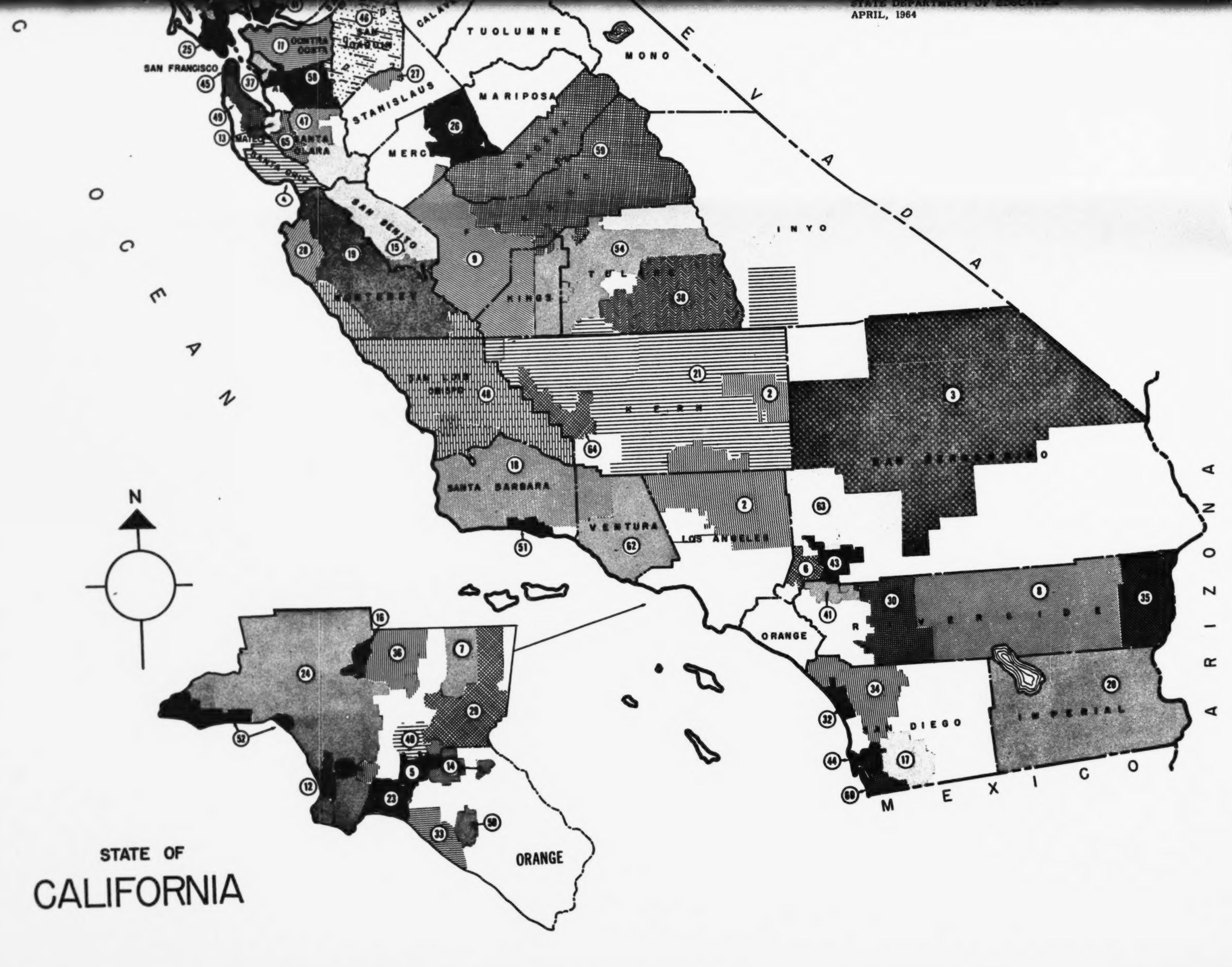
*Changed to a separate junior college district, effective as of July 1, 1964.
**New junior college district effective as of July 1, 1964.

There are presently 66 districts maintaining junior colleges as follows (including change in district organization and new junior college districts effective as of July 1, 1964):

56 junior college districts
2 high school districts
8 unified school districts

BUREAU OF JUNIOR COLLEGE EDUCATION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
APRIL, 1964

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
APRIL, 1964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SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SAN BENITO
MONTEREY
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TULARE
INYO
SAN LUIS OBISPO
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SAN BERNARDINO
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STATE OF
CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER VI

THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL STATE COLLEGES

The eighteen State Colleges which are located from Humboldt County in the north to San Diego in the south accommodated 80,021 full-time students in 1963, about 24% of the full-time students attending all institutions of higher education in California. Their phenomenal growth is a reflection of California's continued support of public higher education through the years.[1]

State College Enrollment Areas

Table 9 presents the projected, annual full-time equivalent enrollments, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., in the California State Colleges to 1975-76. These projections are those used in developing the 1965-67 capital outlay programs. While the disparity between the ultimate capacity of these institutions and the present enrollments is great (See Table 2, Chapter II) it should be noted that some of these institutions will not reach their maximum capacities in the foreseeable future at their present rates of growth, while others are already approaching their authorized maximums.

In collecting data about present and projected needs for State Colleges, all areas of the state were examined. The Council Committee on Physical Facilities held hearings at which interested citizens presented evidence with respect to specific areas of the state. A list of those who appeared before the Committee is in the Appendix.

Boundaries of enrollment areas used in this portion of the report have been determined by staff judgments after study of available evidence. Within each area, three factors are considered in ascertaining relative needs for a new State College. The first factor is the degree to which the projected numbers of high school graduates are sufficient to support a college. The second is the degree to which existing facilities or planned facilities can accommodate the projected numbers of high school graduates who will enter college. The third factor is the degree of isolation under either of the two sets of circumstances described earlier.

An examination of all areas within the state indicates that enrollment pressures in the five areas listed in the Master Plan still remain (i.e., Los Angeles in the Griffith Park-Glendale vicinity, San Mateo County, Contra Costa County, Kern County and Ventura County). The degree of isolation, however, is greater in some areas than in others.

TABLE 9

Projected Annual Full-time Equivalents, 8 A.M.–5 P.M.
California State Colleges, 1964–65 to 1975–76

College	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67	1967–68	1968–69	1969–70	1970–71	1971–72	1972–73	1973–74	1974–75	1975–76
Chico	3,690	3,880	4,080	4,530	4,840	5,100	5,310	5,490	5,730	5,940	6,130	6,310
Fresno	6,170	6,380	6,560	6,780	7,000	7,180	7,330	7,440	7,570	7,730	7,850	7,930
Fullerton	2,210	2,840	3,710	4,530	5,160	5,680	6,200	6,740	7,380	8,090	8,830	9,570
Hayward	2,210	2,860	3,840	4,790	5,590	6,240	6,700	7,200	7,850	8,550	9,280	9,980
Humboldt	2,230	2,310	2,440	2,590	2,760	2,890	2,980	3,060	3,150	3,240	3,330	3,430
Kellogg-Voorhis	4,100	4,220	4,750	5,230	5,640	6,010	6,310	6,650	7,030	7,420	7,830	8,210
Long Beach	9,100	9,670	10,210	11,370	12,280	13,050	13,620	14,160	14,780	15,410	16,020	16,580
Los Angeles	8,500	9,230	10,050	10,790	11,560	12,270	12,860	13,400	14,000	14,580	15,140	15,600
Palos Verdes	---------	410	810	1,440	2,310	3,040	3,600	4,110	4,680	5,300	5,940	6,530
Sacramento	4,870	5,140	5,530	6,100	6,650	7,080	7,380	7,620	7,980	8,390	8,790	9,120
San Bernardino	---------	290	630	1,130	1,840	2,520	2,990	3,380	3,810	4,230	4,650	5,040
San Diego	10,570	11,050	11,550	12,380	13,070	13,570	13,960	14,340	14,720	15,160	15,650	16,210
San Fernando Valley	6,390	6,950	7,400	8,060	8,690	9,220	9,610	10,000	10,440	10,870	11,320	11,700
San Francisco	10,780	11,150	11,520	11,890	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
(excess)*	(360)	(850)	(1,440)	(1,710)	(2,350)	(2,740)	(2,960)	(3,090)	(3,240)	(3,410)	(3,590)	(3,710)
San Jose	13,730	14,030	14,280	14,620	15,050	15,410	15,750	16,070	16,370	16,700	17,000	17,000
(excess)*											(50)	(390)
San Luis Obispo	6,900	7,110	7,530	7,950	8,380	8,750	9,030	9,320	9,770	10,250	10,690	11,080
Sonoma	580	780	1,060	1,420	1,720	1,970	2,180	2,400	2,690	3,020	3,360	3,700
Stanislaus	190	320	500	740	1,030	1,340	1,640	1,950	2,240	2,530	2,790	3,040
All colleges	92,580	99,470	107,890	118,050	127,920	136,060	142,410	148,420	155,430	162,820	170,240	177,130

* Enrollment potential in excess of college planning figure.

SOURCE: Institutional Research, The California State Colleges, Office of the Chancellor, 7-20-64.

NOTE: These FTE projections are based on the same basic data as the projections for full-time students prepared by the Department of Finance. They reflect the increasing portion of high school graduates attending college as shown in Figure 1. This table shows San Francisco State College's ceiling enrollment as 12,000. The official ceiling is now established at 13,000 with the proviso that it will be increased to 15,000 if additional site adjacent to the campus can be acquired.

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[1] For an account of the development of the State Colleges from the first normal schools see, J. Burton Vasche, "The California State Colleges: Their History, Organization, Purposes, and Programs," *California Schools*, Vol. XXV, No. 1, 1954.

A county by county canvass of the numbers of high school graduates expected in 1980 indicates that in addition to the five areas mentioned above, other areas also may need additional colleges sometime in the future. Los Angeles County, for instance, expects a total of 112,250 high school graduates in 1980. This is a little over 30% of the total number expected in the state. However, new campuses in Los Angeles offer a large amount of potential capacity which can accommodate students for some time yet. Orange County, too, is growing rapidly so that by 1980 there will be an expected 45,325 high school graduates. California State College at Fullerton (Orange County) will not have reached its ceiling enrollment before some date beyond 1980. Projections show that enrollment pressures will surely build up in this area but not until sometime after this date. Riverside County expects 8,950 high school graduates by 1980, more than enough to meet the Master Plan minimum potential enrollment for a new State College. However, the opening of San Bernardino State College in the fall of 1965 and the proximity of California State Polytechnic College at Kellogg-Voorhis as well as California State College at Fullerton suggests that although it will be necessary to seriously consider the requirements of this area in 1970, present needs can be accommodated by existing and planned facilities. Santa Clara County also shows a growing need for consideration of a new State College in the not-too-distant future. San Jose State College will reach its ceiling enrollment soon after 1980 if year-round use is instituted as anticipated. The 28,500 high school graduates expected in 1980 will offer a tremendous enrollment potential for a possible new campus. The effect of this college's reaching its ceiling enrollment is examined below.

In compliance with the Master Plan provisions, the five areas listed above have been studied to determine the actual need for new State Colleges as well as other areas where the possible need exists. Statistical material concerning the two major metropolitan areas in the state—the Los Angeles complex and the San Francisco Bay area—together with special review of San Mateo, Contra Costa and Ventura Counties and the Glendale-Griffith Park Area are included below. Kern County is separately examined.

The Bay Area Counties

The estimated population for the nine Bay Area counties as shown in the map following in 1963 was 4,078,800 or about 23.1% of the total population of California. This proportion is expected to hold firm in 1975 and 1980 when the population increases to 5.7 million and 6.6 million in those years.

There are 71 institutions of higher learning in the Bay Area accommodating over 100,000 students. Table 10 projects the full-time enrollment for these colleges, by segment, to 1980.

TABLE 10

Full-time Enrollment Projections Existing Bay Area Colleges and Universities

	1963	1970	1975	1980
Junior Colleges	28,745	52,075	65,000	83,275
State Colleges	23,610	37,850	44,500	54,075
University of California, Berkeley	26,632	27,500	27,500	27,500
Private Institutions	22,271	25,100	27,200	29,300
	101,258	142,525	164,200	194,150

Although the Bay Area's population is only 23.1% of the total state's population, full-time enrollments are about 31% of all those in California. In 1980 this percentage is expected to drop to about 25%.

Table 11 shows the F.T.E. projections of the Bay Area State Colleges as they were submitted with the two-year capital outlay budget requests for 1965-66 and 1966-67. If the college-going rate continues as is predicted in this table, there would be a deficit capacity for the four colleges of 1,100 F.T.E. students (710 at San Francisco and 390 at San Jose) by 1975 were it not for the scheduling of year-round operation.

TABLE 11

Projected Annual Full-time Equivalent Enrollments 8 A.M.–5 P.M. Bay Area State Colleges, 1964–65 to 1980–81 *

	1964–65	1970–71	1975–76	1980–81†	Enrollment Ceiling
Hayward	2,210	6,700	9,960	14,806	15,000
San Francisco	11,140	14,960	15,000 ‡(710)	15,000 ‡(1,497)	15,000
San Jose	13,730	15,750	17,000 ‡(390)	17,000 ‡(2,200)	17,000
Sonoma	580	2,180	3,700	6,279	12,000
	27,660	39,590	46,760	56,782	59,000

* Source: Extracted from Table 9.

† Extrapolated.

‡ Eliminated with year-round operation.

NOTE: This table assumes a 15,000 ceiling enrollment at San Francisco State College instead of the 13,000 which is the present official figure. With a ceiling of 13,000 there would be a deficit of 3,100 which can be eliminated by instituting year-round use of facilities at all campuses by 1975. Year-round use should eliminate the deficit capacity in the Bay Area with either the 13,000 or the 15,000 ceiling enrollment in San Francisco.

Two factors can reduce this deficit. The first is a possible increase in capacity at any one of the State Colleges.[2] The second is a reduction of enrollments in each term due to all-year use of the physical facilities. A 10% increase in the efficiency of use of all facilities because of all-year use in the Bay Area in

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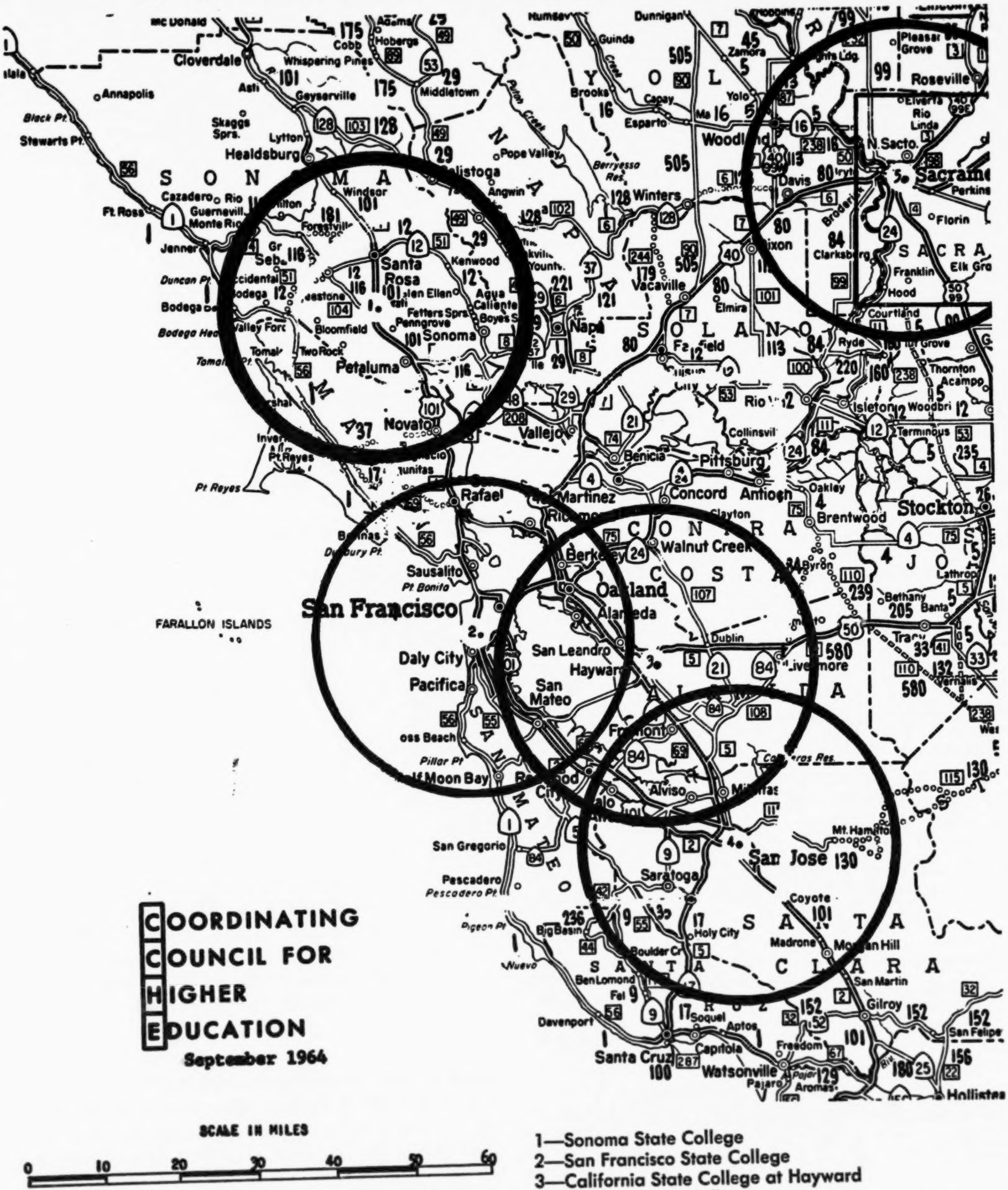
[2] A resolution of the Board of Trustees of the California State Colleges at its meeting of September 3, 1964, approved the plan to increase the F.T.E. capacity of San Francisco State College to 15,000 based upon the acquisition of approximately 8 to 10 acres of land located north and adjacent to the campus.

BAY AREA COMPLEX—STATE COLLEGES DENOTED BY 20 MILE RADII.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COORDINATING
COUNCIL FOR
HIGHER
EDUCATION
September 1964

1—Sonoma State College
2—San Francisco State College
3—California State College at Hayward
4—San Jose State College
5—Sacramento State College

1975 should allow the colleges to accommodate over 4,000 additional F.T.E. students with the facilities they are now planning for that year (computed by taking 10% of the projected enrollments for 1975).

In 1964, F.T.E. enrollments at the four colleges were 55% of the high school graduates in the nine county area. In 1975, F.T.E. enrollments are projected to be 62% of high school graduates (See Figure 1) and in 1980, 68%. The increase in percentage of high school graduates accounts for an increase of 5,260 F.T.E. students. This means that (if the projections were correct) while the proportion of eligible high school graduates will diminish because of the rising admission standards, the proportion of eligible students expected to attend will increase.[3] While it is difficult to accurately foresee what will happen, it is quite possible that the actual numbers will not exceed these projections and may even be somewhat less.

Sonoma State College is somewhat isolated from the more populous areas of the Bay Area, and it is not expected that students who live in Santa Clara for example should commute to Sonoma to attend college. Consequently special consideration should be made to exclude the effect of that campus on enrollments elsewhere.

The three State Colleges at Hayward, San Francisco and San Jose, taken together, will have grown on the average of about 1,500 F.T.E. per year from 1965 to 1980. If year-round operation reduces the enrollment pressure by 10% in 1980 for these three colleges, in 1981 or 1982—1,500 F.T.E. students in the Bay Area would not enroll in a State College. A reduction of 15% would delay this by about a year. Each campus authorized in 1970 or 1971 at previously mentioned growth rates would absorb this deficit capacity by 500 to 800 students, per campus.

Table 12 contains a tabulation of the driving time and mileage to and from selected points within the Bay Area. Table 13 is a comparison of population and numbers of high school graduates 1960-1980 for San Mateo and Contra Costa counties. Needs of both counties are considered specifically below.

TABLE 12

Mileage and Driving Time To and From Selected Points in San Francisco Bay Area

From	To	Driving time (minutes)	Number miles
San Francisco State	Walnut Creek	50	33
Walnut Creek	Hayward	35	28
Hayward	San Mateo	25	18
San Mateo	San Jose State	45	31
Redwood City	San Jose State	35	22
Redwood City	San Francisco State	35	31

NOTE: These mileages were logged between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., Wednesday, September 28, 1964.

TABLE 13

High School Graduates, Contra Costa and San Mateo

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980
Contra Costa					
High School Graduates	4,958	7,475	9,200	10,150	11,100
Population	432,000	510,200	617,700	736,300	864,800
% High School Graduates	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
San Mateo					
High School Graduates	4,036	6,775	7,850	8,350	9,075
Population	449,100	553,600	652,200	756,500	866,800
% High School Graduates	.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0

Source: State Department of Finance.

San Mateo County. The County of San Mateo now has a population of over half a million persons.[4] The county is expected to grow to over 866,000 persons by 1980. The 1962-63 rate of change was 4.1%, slightly higher than the 3.7% for the state as a whole. About 454 square miles in area, the population density of the county is now computed at about 1,000 persons per square mile. Four principal cities, San Mateo, Daly City, Redwood City and South San Francisco, include somewhat less than half of the population in the county.

With its 291,000 acres, it is the third smallest county in the state. It is bounded on the west by 55 miles of coastline, on the east by 34 miles of bayshore line, on the north by San Francisco and on the south by Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties. The major topographical feature of the county is the range of mountains running north and south, densely wooded with redwood and oaks and averaging 1,600 to 2,000 feet in elevation. About 82% of the land in the county is privately owned. The major portion of public land is owned by the City and County of San Francisco for its water system, airport and golf course.

The assessed valuation of property in the county totals nearly one billion dollars. Per capita income in 1963 was $3,226 as compared to $2,944 for the state as a whole.[5] Manufacturing led all industries in numbers of persons employed in 1960. The number of employed civilian residents in all industries in 1960 was 175,099. This amounted to a percent change of 94.2% over 1950. The percent change in the state over the same period was only 47.7%.

The San Mateo County *Master Plan, 1962* predicts that the number of San Mateo County residents who work outside the county will continue to increase, but the proportion of the total labor force working outside of the county will diminish as employment opportunities in the county increases.[6] Population migration will take place primarily into the central and south coastal region in the future.

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[3] This was also borne out in the 1963 Chancellor's report on the need for new State Colleges.

[4] *San Mateo County Facts and Figures*, a pamphlet prepared by the San Mateo County Development Assn., Inc., Burlingame, California, 1963.

[5] *California Statistical Abstract, 1963.*

[6] San Mateo County Planning Commission, *Master Plan, 1962*, October 9, 1962. In 1962, 33% of the workers were employed n San Francisco, 8% in Santa Clara County.

There are presently two Junior Colleges: (1) College of San Mateo with a full-time enrollment of 3,664 (total enrollment was 11,747) in the fall of 1963, and (2) Menlo College, a private college in Menlo Park with a full-time enrollment of 483 students. Money is available for two additional campuses of the College of San Mateo. Two private four-year institutions are in the county, College of Notre Dame in Belmont with 354 full-time students and St. Patrick's College in Menlo Park with 251 students.

The number of high school graduates in the spring of 1964 was 6,500. It is expected that by 1980 there will be 9,075. The college-going rate, computed by comparing the number of first-time freshmen from San Mateo attending all institutions in the state with the number of high school graduates for that same year, is 629 per 1,000 high school graduates as compared with the state rate of 559.[7] San Mateo sent 344 students to the various campuses of the University of California in the fall of 1963 as first-time freshmen. Of this number, 186 went to the Berkeley campus, 54 to the Davis campus, 14 to UCLA, 6 to Riverside and 84 to the Santa Barbara campus.

San Francisco State College accommodated 207 first-time freshmen from San Mateo's high schools in the fall of 1963 while San Jose State received 243. Two other State Colleges enrolled more than 10 first-time freshmen from San Mateo County that year, California State Polytechnic College at San Luis Obispo with 41 and Chico State College with 24. A total of 262 first-time freshmen in the county attended some private college or university campus during the fall of 1963. Of these 44 attended Stanford University.

Table 12, preceding, shows the travel time from various points in the Bay Region to the State Colleges in the area. The San Mateo County Development Association lists three important factors which will change the transportation picture in the county and will probably accelerate the growth of the area. These are: (1) the completion of the East-West Highway 186, San Bruno to Pacifica, will provide easier cross county travel, and the final planning for the extension of 19th Avenue Freeway to the coast will open the entire South Coast area for development; (2) a coordinated city/county road system will have been established by 1980, and (3) full planning and adoption of a mass transportation system will link the county to both the San Francisco metropolitan area and also to Santa Clara County-San Jose area.[8]

Contra Costa County. Contra Costa had an estimated population of 468,200 persons in 1963.[9] The county is expected to increase to 864,800 by 1980. The rate of change from 1962 to 1963 was 4.6%, almost one percentage point above the state rate of change for the same period. The county has 734 square miles of area with a density of population of over 550 persons per square mile. Three cities lying along the San Francisco and San Pablo Bay—Richmond, El Cerrito and San Pablo—have a combined population of over 120,000 people. The larger cities east of the hills, which divide the county, include Concord (population 52,500), Antioch (population 19,800), Walnut Creek (population 13,700), and Martinez, (population 11,600).

The following excerpt from the California State Development Plan Program [10] summarizes some of the economic changes over recent years:

> Heavy industrial expansion along the north shore of Contra Costa County occurred in the early 1950's or before, and employment has been stable during the past five years. Those employing over 1,000 are California and Hawaiian Sugar, Crockett; U.S. Steel, Pittsburg; Shell Oil, Martinez; and Tidewater Oil, Avon. (U.S. Steel, which now employs 3,200–3,700, recently acquired land for expansion to 11,000–14,000 jobs.) Northern and central Contra Costa County industries in the 500–1,000 employee bracket are Aerojet-General Nucleonics, San Ramon; Crown Zellerbach, Antioch; Dow Chemical, Pittsburg; Fibreboard Paper Products, Antioch; and Union Oil, Rodeo. Those employing 250–500 persons are American Smelting and Refining, Selby; Johns-Manville, Pittsburg; Shell Chemical, Pittsburg; and Systron-Donner, Concord. Aerojet and Systron-Donner are the largest employers among several firms that presage the beginning of a space age industrial complex in the Concord-Walnut Creek-San Ramon area, which is readily accessible both to the University at Berkeley and the AEC installation at Livermore. Bethlehem Steel Company recently bought an 1,800 acre site at Pinole Point north of Richmond and is expected to build a steel plant that will create 4,000 jobs.

The number of employed civilian residents in all industries in 1960 was 142,569. This amounted to a percent change of 46.1% over 1950. Per capita income for 1963 was $2,245 and the assessed valuation exceeded $1 billion.

In a letter to the Council staff, the Contra Costa County Director of Planning stated the following with respect to future transportation problems and solutions:

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[7] For a further analysis of the college going rates in all counties see Table VIII in Appendix B.

[8] Henry Bostwick, Jr., San Mateo County Development Association, Inc. a letter to the Council staff, October 1, 1964.

[9] Department of Finance, *op. cit.*

[10] Livingston and Blayney, *California State Department Plan Program*, Report to the State Office of Planning, November 1963, p. 8.

We anticipate that the advent of rapid transit service to Contra Costa County will intensify and expand residential and commercial development in central Contra Costa. Commute time to and from major employment areas in the East Bay and San Francisco is expected to be substantially reduced, thereby enhancing the accessibility and desirability of residential areas in the central county.

Completion of the freeway route connecting Interstate 80 at Cordelia with San Jose and the South Bay via the Martinez-Benicia Bridge and central Contra Costa County will enable substantial volumes of truck and automobile traffic to bypass the congested East Bay, enroute to Sacramento and points east. This new flow of traffic is likely to stimulate highway oriented commercial development in the central county.[11]

Two Junior Colleges—Contra Costa College in San Pablo and Diablo Valley College in Concord—enrolled a total of 4,466 full-time students in 1963. Total enrollment exceeded 11,000 that year. Two private institutions of higher education in the county are St. Mary's College in Moraga Valley enrolling 862 full-time students and Western Baptist College (a Bible College) in El Cerrito with 155 students. Other Junior Colleges are being contemplated in the vicinities of Danville, El Cerrito, Richmond and Antioch.

The number of high school graduates in the spring of 1964 was 7,300. It is expected that by 1980 there will be 11,000. The college-going rate, computed in the same manner as was done for San Mateo County by comparing the number of first-time freshmen from Contra Costa attending all institutions in the state with the number of high school graduates for that same year, is 580 per 1,000 high school graduates. (Again, the state rate for 1963 was 559.)

Contra Costa sent 404 students to the various campuses of the University of California in the fall of 1963 as first-time freshmen. Of this number, 222 went to the Berkeley campus, 109 to the Davis campus, 12 to UCLA, 5 to Riverside and 56 to Santa Barbara.

The distribution of high school graduates in 1963 to the various State Colleges in the state as first-time freshmen was as follows:

Hayward	13
Cal. Poly., K.V.	3
Chico	67
Fresno	36
Humboldt	14
Long Beach	1
Sacramento	22
San Diego	5
Sonoma	1
Cal. Poly., S.L.O.	53
San Fernando	2
San Francisco	116
San Jose	91

There were 184 first-time freshmen from Contra Costa attending private colleges in the state in the fall of 1963.

The Los Angeles Area Complex

The Los Angeles Area complex as defined for this study consists of the counties of Los Angeles, Ventura, San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange. The map following shows the location of each of the existing State Colleges with the area encompassed by a radius of twenty miles from each campus center. The estimated population for these counties in 1963 was 8,773,900 or about 49.6% of the total population in California.[12] This proportion is expected to be about the same in 1980.

Seventy institutions of higher education accommodated 149,936 full-time students during the fall of 1963 within this complex. Table 14 projects the full-time enrollments of the existing institutions in the area by segment to the year 1980. The full-time higher education enrollments in the Los Angeles complex were 45.6% of the total enrollments of the state, indicating perhaps that the opportunity for higher education is greater in the Bay Area than in Los Angeles or perhaps that the college-going rate among high school graduates is higher in the former, or that both factors are operative.

TABLE 14

Full-time Enrollment Projections, Existing Los Angeles Area Colleges and Universities

	1963	1965	1970	1975	1980
Junior Colleges	65,530	86,875	108,725	136,175	154,400
State Colleges	25,475	32,175	51,725	68,100	87,050
University of California Campuses	24,321	31,300	40,975	47,950	58,925
Private institutions	34,610	36,475	42,875	48,000	52,400
	149,936	186,825	244,300	300,225	352,775

Table 15 shows the projected annual F.T.E. enrollments (8 a.m.—5 p.m.) in the State Colleges of Los Angeles Area complex to 1980. By that year, without considering the effect of year-round use of facilities, Long Beach State College will have just reached its ceiling enrollment capacity and Los Angeles State College will have exceeded its ultimate capacity (16,800 F.T.E.) by about 2,000 F.T.E. Year-round use of facilities will delay the time when these two institutions will reach their maximum enrollments to a date beyond 1980.

In 1964, F.T.E. enrollments in the State Colleges in the Los Angeles Area were 27.5% of the high school graduates in contrast with 55% in the Bay Area. Projected enrollments anticipate that the percent will rise to 51% in 1980.

Enrollments in the seven State Colleges of the five-county Los Angeles Area Complex are expected to

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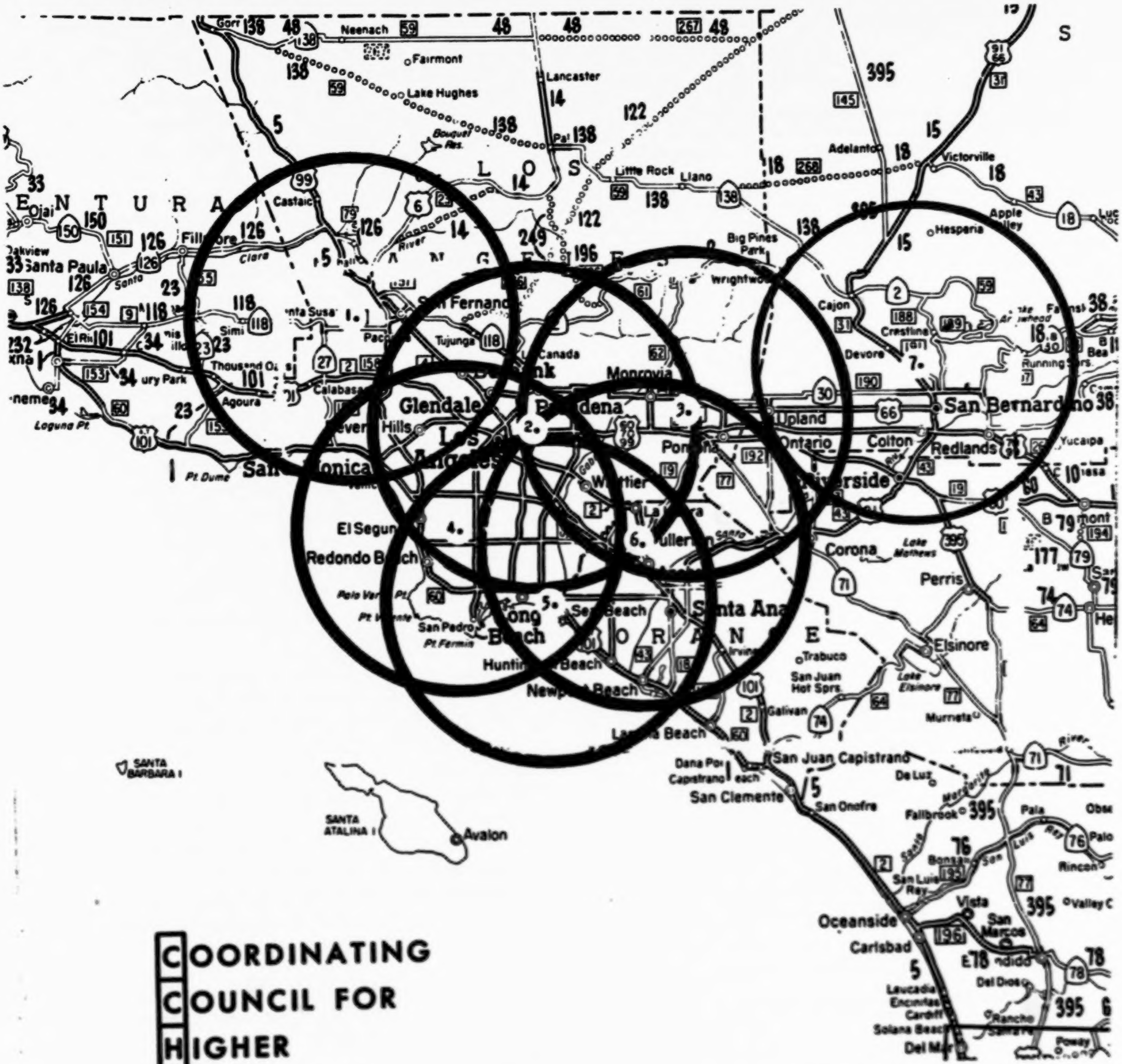
[11] Thomas G. Heaton, Director of Planning, Contra Costa County, a letter to the Council staff dated October 5, 1964.

[12] Based on a total population computed at 17,675,000 in July 1963.

FIVE COUNTY LOS ANGELES COMPLEX—STATE COLLEGES DENOTED BY 20 MILE RADII


Neenach
Fairmont
Lake Hughes
Lancaster
Little Rock
Llano
Adelanto
Victorville
Hesperia
Apple Valley
Ojai
Oakview
Santa Paula
Fillmore
Castaic
Simi
Thousand Oaks
Agoura
Calabasas
San Fernando
Tujunga
Canada
Burbank
Glendale
Monrovia
Pasadena
Beverly Hills
Los Angeles
Santa Monica
Pt Dume
Laguna Pt.
Big Pines Park
Wrightwood
Cajon
Crestline
Devore
Running Springs
San Bernardino
Upland
Ontario
Pomona
Colton
Redlands
Yucaipa
Riverside
Whittier
La Habra
Fullerton
El Segundo
Redondo Beach
Palos Verdes Pt.
Pt Vicente
San Pedro
Pt Fermin
Long Beach
Seal Beach
Santa Ana
Huntington Beach
Newport Beach
Laguna Beach
Irvine
Trabuco
San Juan Hot Sprs.
Galivan
Corona
Lake Mathews
Perris
Elsinore
Lake Elsinore
Murrieta
Dana Point
Capistrano Beach
San Juan Capistrano
San Clemente
San Onofre
De Luz
Fallbrook
Pala
Bonsall
San Luis Rey
Vista
San Marcos
Oceanside
Carlsbad
Escondido
Del Dios
Leucadia
Encinitas
Cardiff
Solana Beach
Del Mar
Rancho Santa Fe
Poway
Rincon
Santa Barbara I
Santa Catalina I
Avalon
L O S   A N G E L E S
O R A N G E
V E N T U R A
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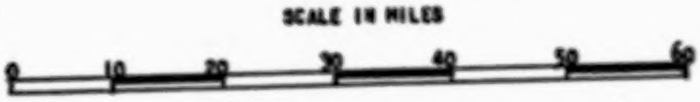
COORDINATING
COUNCIL FOR
HIGHER
EDUCATION

September 1964


SCALE IN MILES
0
10
20
30
40
50
60

1—San Fernando Valley State College
2—California State College at Los Angeles
3—California State Polytechnic College (Kellogg-Voorhis Campus)
4—California State College at Palos Verdes
5—California State College at Long Beach
6—California State College at Fullerton
7—California State College at San Bernardino

grow at the rate of somewhat less than 5,000 F.T.E. per year to 1980. (See Table 15.) Should this rate continue, deficit capacity will not begin to occur until approximately 1987.

TABLE 15

Projected Annual Full-time Equivalents, 8 A.M.–5 P.M., State Colleges in Los Angeles Area Complex, 1965–66 to 1980–81

	1964–65	1970–71	1975–76	1980–81*	Enrollment Ceiling
Fullerton	2,210	6,200	9,570	14,772	20,000
Kellogg-Voorhis	4,100	6,310	8,210	10,682	20,000
Long Beach	9,100	13,620	16,580	20,183 †(183)	20,000
Los Angeles	8,500	12,800	15,600	16,800 †(2,124)	16,800
Palos Verdes	--------	3,600	6,530	11,845	20,000
San Bernardino	--------	2,990	5,040	8,496	20,000
San Fernando Valley	6,300	9,610	11,700	14,244	20,000
	30,210	55,190	73,230	99,146	136,800

* Extrapolated.
† Eliminated with year-round use.

Table 16 contains a tabulation of the driving time and mileage to and from selected points within the Los Angeles complex.

TABLE 16

Mileage and Driving Time To and From Selected Points in Five County Los Angeles Complex

From	To	Driving time (minutes)	Number of miles
Ventura	San Fernando Valley State College	58	56.9
San Fernando Valley State College	Glendale-Burbank Area (Alameda St. at Hwy. 99)	29	23.0
Glendale-Burbank Area (Alameda St. and Hwy. 99)	Los Angeles State College	17	13.2
Los Angeles State College	Cal. Poly at K.V.	22	20.9
Cal Poly at K.V.	Riverside (Main at Hwy. 395)	31	28.6
Riverside (Main St. at Hwy. 395)	San Bernardino State College (new site Kendall and Morgan)	21	16.3

NOTE: These mileages were logged between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Monday, October 19, 1964.

Glendale-Griffith Park Area. In listing the five areas which the *Master Plan* required be studied by the co-ordinating agency "before considering the need for new state colleges in any other areas of the state . . . ," one such area was described as the "Los Angeles-Long Beach Metropolitan Area, Griffith Park-Glendale vicinity." That area appears as Area III on the map of Los Angeles County High School Districts shown following.

In his testimony on September 15, 1964, before the Council's Committee on Physical Facilities, Louis R. Nowell, Councilman from the First District, City of Los Angeles, presented the following growth expectations for the area:

The present population of this East Valley Study Area is estimated to be 524,811 with a projected population of 595,000 in 1970 and 708,000 in 1980.

The population table shown at the bottom of this page indicates past growth and probable future growth in the East Valley Area.

Since this area is only a portion of the entire county of Los Angeles it is difficult to obtain certain economic data on a comparable basis with other counties in the state. However, the following appears pertinent:

The *Monthly Summary of Business Conditions in Southern California* stated in its September 1964 publication that:[13]

> Los Angeles County, gaining almost 150,000 new residents, has accounted for nearly 40 percent of the 14-county area growth in the past year. It is the focal point of Southern California, and has been gaining in population through natural increase and in-migration almost equally. Much of the county's growth is taking place in the outlying areas. At the same time, its high degree of urbanization, and the declining availability of land for residential and industrial purposes, has sparked the population growth and economic expansion of adjacent counties.

An indication as to where a large part of the growth has recently taken place in Los Angeles County is given in a recent report:[14]

	1950	1960	1964	1970	1980
Los Angeles City (portion)	159,435	262,260	288,000	338,000	424,000
Los Angeles County (portion)	5,000	8,500	10,100	11,000	12,000
Burbank	78,577	90,155	96,000	102,000	107,000
Glendale (portion)	95,702	119,442	130,511	144,000	165,000
Total	338,714	480,357	524,811	595,000	708,000

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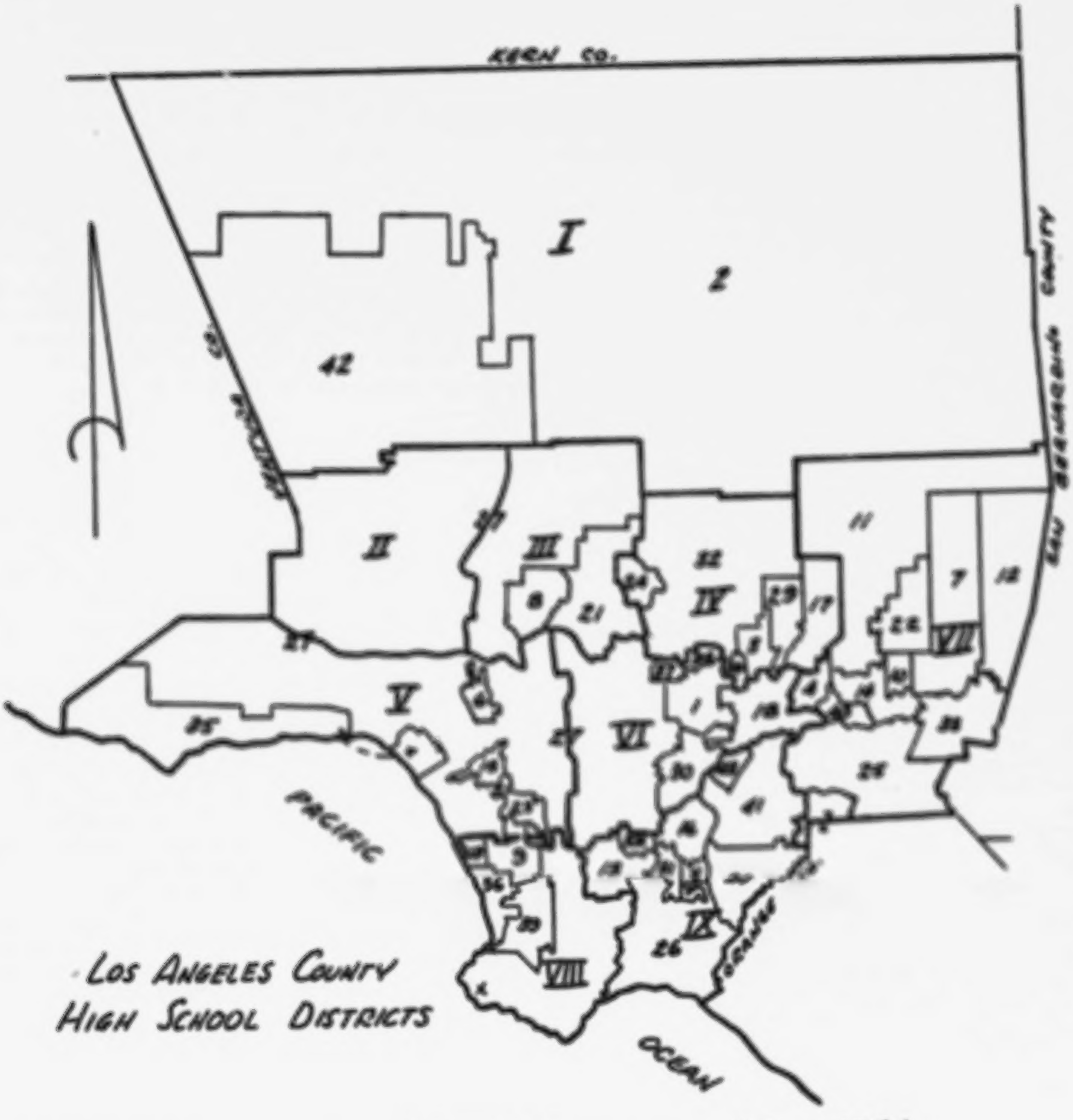
[13] Security First National Bank, Research Department, September 1, 1964.

[14] *Population Estimate by Statistical Areas*, City of Los Angeles, Bulletin 1961–3, July 1, 1961.


KERN CO.
I
2
42
VENTURA CO.
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
11
7
12
32
21
8
22
29
17
27
35
33
25
30
41
18
16
9
39
36
26
19
PACIFIC
OCEAN
ORANGE

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS

1. Alhambra City High
2. Antelope Valley Joint Union
3. Arcadia Unified
4. Baldwin Park Unified
5. Bellflower Unified
6. Beverly Hills Unified
7. Bonita Unified
8. Burbank Unified
9. Centinela Valley Union
10. Charter Oak Unified
11. Citrus Union
12. Claremont Unified
13. Compton Union
14. Covina-Valley Unified
15. Culver City Unified
16. Downey Unified
17. Duarte Unified
18. El Monte Union
19. El Segundo Unified
20. Excelsior Union
21. Glendale Unified
22. Glendora Unified
23. Inglewood Unified
24. La Canada Unified
25. La Puente Union
26. Long Beach Unified
27. Los Angeles City High
28. Lynwood Unified
29. Monrovia Unified
30. Montebello Unified
31. Paramount Unified
32. Pasadena Unified
33. Pomona Unified
34. San Marino Unified
35. Santa Monica Unified
36. South Bay Union
37. South Pasadena Unified
38. Temple City Unified
39. Torrance Unified
40. West Covina Unified
41. Whittier Union
42. Wm. S. Hart Union
43. Ranchito Unified

Prepared by the Office of Institutional Research, Chancellor's Office, California State Colleges Board of Trustees, Inglewood, California, 1963.

In conformance with the established trend, the San Fernando Valley accounted for the major portion of the City's population growth. An estimated 7,000 new residents during the second quarter of the year swelled the Valley population total to 778,000 persons.

Higher education opportunities for the Glendale-Griffith Park area are substantially those outlined previously for the Los Angeles Area complex—71 of the 97 institutions in the five county Los Angeles complex are within Los Angeles County alone; of these several are adjacent or within the San Fernando Valley area.

Ventura County. The county of Ventura had a population of 252,600 persons in 1963, with 738,000 expected by 1980. The 1962-63 rate of change was 7.6%, considerably higher than the state average increase of 3.7%. The county encompasses 1851 square miles and the density of population was 136.5 persons per square miles in 1963. The cities of Fillmore, Ojai, Oxnard, Port Hueneme, Ventura and Santa Paula contribute about half of the population of the county within their city limits. The population is distributed as follows by planning areas:[15]

Planning Area	Population		Population Increase	
	April 1960	April 1964	Number	Percent
Camarillo	17,270	22,570	5,300	30.7
Conejo-Coastal	9,941	27,001	17,060	171.6
Fillmore-Piru	8,702	9,310	608	6.9
Los Padres	309	324	15	4.8
Moorpark	4,010	4,860	850	20.0
Ojai	15,289	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oxnard	72,277	97,885	25,608	35.4
Santa Paula	16,908	18,780	1,872	11.1
Simi	8,110	32,491	24,381	300.6
Ventura	46,270	56,241	9,971	21.5
Totals	199,138	288,275	89,137	44.8

(Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1960 and Ventura County Planning Department.)

In describing the geographical make up of the county the study reported the following:

> Ventura County involves two roughly equal sections—a northern area consists of rugged, and in many parts inaccessible mountain country; and a southern area of fertile valleys and low plains. The southern area represents the urban center of the County. The population of the northern area, because of the rugged mountain terrain, is limited; in the southern section, however, the topography of the land lends itself to enormous utilization as a major population center.

One added factor may be of interest. If we draw a line bisecting the County from east to Santa Paula to east of Camarillo we now find that approximately 75% of our population live west of this line and more than 40 miles from the present San Fernando Valley State College. In 1985, the Ventura County Planning Department estimates that 62% of the population will still live west of this line.[16]

The assessed valuation for the entire county for the year 1963-64 was nearly $600,000,000. Per capita income for 1963 was $2,225, somewhat lower than the average for the state. Over 68,200 persons were employed in the county in all industries in 1960 with the greatest numbers in agriculture, trade and government.[17]

The one Junior College in the county is Ventura College with a full-time enrollment of 1,921 students and a total enrollment of 5,156 and located in the city of Ventura. Two private four-year institutions in the county are California Lutheran College in Thousand Oaks with an enrollment of 537 full-time students, and St. John's College in Camarillo with a fulltime enrollment in 1963 of 358.

The number of high school graduates in the spring of 1964 was 3,200 and it is expected that by 1980 there will be 12,750. The college-going rate, computed by comparing the number of first-time freshmen from Ventura County attending all institutions in the state with the number of high school graduates for the same year is 547 per 1,000 high school graduates, slightly lower than the State average of 559.

Ventura sent 105 students to the various campuses of the University of California in the fall of 1963 as first-time freshmen. Of this number, 21 attended the Berkeley campus, 6 went to Davis, 26 to UCLA, 2 went to Riverside and 50 attended Santa Barbara. The distribution of first-time freshmen from Ventura to the State Colleges is as follows:

Cal. Poly K.V.	6	San Diego	6
Chico	4	Sonoma	1
Fresno	6	Cal. Poly., S.L.O.	28
Humboldt	2	San Fernando	10
Long Beach	5	San Francisco	2
Los Angeles	1	San Jose	16
Sacramento	1		

Kern County. Kern County had a population of 312,900 persons as of July 1963. The county is expected to grow to nearly 457,000 by 1980. The 1962-63 rate of change was 2.0% as compared to the state rate of 3.7%. The area of Kern is 8,152 square miles, the density of population 38.4 persons per square mile. The county is the third largest in the state and lies at the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley, the Techachapis making up the southern boundary of the county. The two largest cities are Bakersfield with more than 160,000 people and Delano with a population somewhat larger than 11,000.

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[15] Ventura County State College Committee, *A Ventura County State College Operational in 1970*, a report submitted to the Physical Facilities Committee of the Coordinating Council, September 15, 1964.

[16] *Ibid.*

[17] Ventura County Economic Development Association, *Ventura County, California 1964 Factual Analysis*, Ventura, 1964.

Four transcontinental highways cross Kern County, U.S. 99 running north and south through Bakersfield, U.S. 466 Barstow westward to Paso Robles, via Mojave and Bakersfield, U.S. 6 from Los Angeles through Rosamond and Mojave to points north in the Sierra Mountains, and U.S. 399 from Ventura on the Pacific Coast through Maricopa and Taft to Greenfield which lies seven miles south of Bakersfield.

The assessed valuation of the county in 1963-64 was nearly $800,000,000 and the per capita income, $2,333 which may be compared to $2,944 in the state. Employment in the county for various categories of industry in 1961 was: mining, 6,921 persons employed; manufacturing, 6,281; construction, 4,338; utilities, 4,061; trade, 16,516; finance, 2,332; service, 2021; other, 1,940.[18]

There are no four-year institutions of higher education in Kern County. There are two Junior Colleges, Bakersfield College with a 1963 full-time enrollment of 2,667 and a total enrollment of 5,631 and Taft College in Taft with a 1963 full-time enrollment of 343 and a total enrollment of 567. The Off-Campus Center of Fresno State College located in Bakersfield enrolled 146 full-time students in programs in teacher education (total enrollment was 500) in the fall of 1963.

The college-going rate, computed by comparing the number of first-time freshmen from Kern County attending all institutions in the state with the number of high school graduates for that same year, is 535 per 1,000 high school graduates as compared with the state rate of 559 per 1,000 for 1963.

Kern County sent 73 students as first-time freshmen to the various campuses of the University of California in the fall of 1963. Of these, 24 went to Berkeley, 8 attended Davis, 9 enrolled at UCLA, 7 at Riverside and 25 at Santa Barbara.

Distribution of first-time freshmen from Kern County to the State Colleges during the fall of 1963 was as follows:

Hayward	1	Sacramento	4
Cal. Poly., K.V.	3	San Diego	8
Chico	3	Cal. Poly, S.L.O.	42
Fresno	12	San Fernando	2
Long Beach	6	San Francisco	4
Los Angeles	1	San Jose	14

The preceding sections have reviewed the situation by selected geographic areas. In canvassing the entire state, county by county, the only counties with populous areas lying outside the 20 mile radii of the State Colleges are Santa Barbara and Monterey Counties. The projected number of high school graduates in these counties plus the proximity of a University campus indicate that neither presently has as pressing needs for additional State Colleges as have the five above mentioned areas.

Student Mobility

The term "student mobility" as used in the context of this report is meant to connote the degree to which students attend colleges outside of the area in which they normally make their residence. A difficulty in measuring student mobility lies in the practice of many students (especially graduate students and often transfer students) of establishing residence near the location of the campus they are attending. (Tables have been prepared to show the distribution of first-time freshmen from high schools in each county in the state to the State Colleges and the campuses of the University for the fall of 1963, see Tables VI and VII in Appendix B.)

Student mobility is a function of several hard-to-measure variables. Three prominent ones are: (1) students often want to attend a college campus away from parental and home-town environment; (2) some colleges have specialized programs which attract students on a statewide basis, and (3) the older State College and University campuses sometimes are seen as offering more prestige than newer ones.

An examination of the permanent residences of first-time freshmen shows that the county in which the college is located contributes the greatest number of students, as is to be expected. The colleges which draw the largest proportion of their first-time freshmen from counties other than the county where they are located are: (1) California Polytechnic College at San Luis Obispo—about 90% from other counties; (2) San Francisco—over 70% from other counties, most of them being from Contra Costa, Alameda and San Mateo counties, and (3) Chico with over 70% from other counties. Los Angeles continues to send many first-time freshmen to nearly all State College campuses. It is interesting to note, however, that the four State Colleges within the county of Los Angeles draw only about 14% of their first-time freshmen from other counties. (See Table VI, Appendix B)

In the fall of 1963 there were 638 undergraduate students from the various campuses of the University of California who transferred to one of the State Colleges. In addition to these students, 10,796 students transferred from the Junior Colleges in the state and 794 from the private colleges in the state. Out-of-state transfers totaled 2,174 and transfers within the segment itself totaled 1,230.[19]

Student mobility does not appear to be a function of unique programs, though a comprehensive study on the subject has yet to be made. A preliminary study of the matter was recently made by Robert

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[18] Kern County Board of Trade, *An Economic Survey*, a report compiled by the Economic Development and Research Department of the California State Chamber of Commerce, Bakersfield, California, 1961.

[19] Department of Finance, *Sources of Transfer Undergraduate Students, Regular and Full-Time, Fall 1963*, an unpublished report dated June 5, 1964.

Berdahl for the Council. In his report, Dr. Berdahl stated:

> . . . When it comes time to redirect students to other campuses within the segments, neither the University at Berkeley nor the State Colleges at San Francisco or San Jose will experience major difficulty in marshalling the requisite numbers of students from among those unbound by considerations of specialized curriculums. Presumably this will later hold true for other campuses when they are faced with overcrowding problems.[20]

If students were completely mobile, unused capacity at any State College would be available to any eligible student in the state. However, every State College but one draws more first-time freshmen from the county of its location than from any other county. Ten out of fifteen State Colleges attract a majority of their first-time freshmen from the counties where they are located. Thus, when a State College is close at hand, most students tend to enroll in it rather than to attend elsewhere. In this report, students are considered to be mobile when distances and travel times to a college are not excessive.

Potential Fall Term Enrollments in Possible New Locations

Potential fall term enrollments for possible new State Colleges if located in the areas discussed above may be estimated. Table 17 shows the potential enrollment in 1980 in colleges that might be established in the five areas, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Ventura, Kern and Los Angeles in the vicinity of Glendale-Burbank if opened in 1970. (These potential enrollments were developed by up-dating the California State Colleges' *Study on Need for Additional State Colleges* data and using the college-going rates and enrollment drawing areas as defined in that study.[21])

TABLE 17

Fall Term Enrollment Projections for Possible New State Colleges After an Initial Ten-year Period of Development, 1980–81 *

College location	Full-time fall term enrollments 1980
Contra Costa	7,700
Kern	2,920
Los Angeles (Glendale-Griffith Park area)	8,300
San Mateo	7,800
Ventura	6,910

* This table does not indicate priority of need, nor does it include the effect of possible new institutions on existing ones.

Essentially the method used designates the county where the possible new campus is to be located as the primary enrollment zone with the college-going rate derived from the experience at other colleges in the system. Secondary enrollment zones consist of those counties contiguous with the primary zone and which can be expected to contribute students to the new campus but in much lesser proportion. The state as a whole is considered a tertiary zone with a still smaller rate applied.[22]

Any one of the five areas, according to these projections, could support a new State College meeting minimum enrollments in Table 1. These campuses could be expected to grow with comparatively equal rapidity with the exception of Kern County, where there is considerably more isolation as well as fewer potential enrollments. However, it should be noted that while today San Mateo County has somewhat more than 40,000 persons than does Contra Costa County this lead is expected to drop to 2,000 in 1980 and according to a recent U.S. Department of Commerce Study, Contra Costa, in the year 2020 with a population of 2,120,000 will exceed that of San Mateo (with an expected population then of 1,750,000) by 370,000 people.[23] The number of high school graduates in 1980 will be about 2,000 greater in Contra Costa County than in San Mateo. (See Table 13).

The Effect of New State Colleges on Existing Enrollments. A new State College in any one of the five areas studied in this report would reduce the enrollments in other institutions, especially those in the neighboring areas. Using the college-going rates employed by the Office of the Chancellor of the State College Board of Trustees and up-dating the basic data, estimates were made as to the numbers of students who would be diverted away from certain of the existing State Colleges if new campuses were placed in three metropolitan areas, Contra Costa, San Mateo and the Glendale-Burbank area. The method used in determining these estimates can be found by examining Tables XI, XII, and XIII in Appendix B.

A new State College campus in Contra Costa opening in 1970 could reduce enrollments in 1980 in Hayward by 1,277 students, in San Francisco by 1,277 students, in San Jose by 599 students and all other State Colleges by 1,232 students. A new State College in the Glendale-Burbank area opening in 1970 could by 1980 reduce the enrollments in the following colleges by the various amounts as stated: California Polytechnic College (K.V.) 449, Long Beach 449, Los Angeles 3,143, San Fernando Valley 1,347, Palos Verdes 898, and all other State Colleges 449.

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[20] *Specialized Curriculums and the Diversion and Redirection of Students*, a report prepared for the Council, No. 1014, June 1964.

[21] May 1, 1963. The high school graduates and the college-going rates used to compute the potential enrollment can be found in Table III, Appendix C and Table VIII, Appendix B.

[22] Exceptions to these definitions of primary and secondary zones had to be made for Ventura and Los Angeles counties. The listings of counties making up the various zones along with the expected high school graduates in the zones can be found in Table IX of Appendix B. The method used in computing the potential enrollments for possible new campuses presents itself in Table X of the Appendix B. It should be noted that any new campus would naturally tend to reduce enrollments at neighboring institutions and that this method of computing potential enrollment does not take into consideration the presence or lack of other colleges in the area.

[23] U.S. Department of Commerce, *Future Development of the San Francisco Bay Area, 1960–2020*, a report prepared for the U.S. Army Engineer District, San Francisco, December 1959.

By projecting Ventura's students attending San Fernando Valley State College to 1980 at the same rate that the high school graduates are increasing, about 1,600 students could be expected to be diverted from that campus by 1980 if a new one were to open in Ventura in 1970. No estimates were made relative to the effect a new campus in Kern County would have on other areas due to its isolation.

CHAPTER VII

THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES

The nine campuses of the University of California including the San Francisco Medical Center are shown in Table 18. Other University facilities include Hastings College of Law, the Lawrence Radiation Laboratories at Berkeley and Livermore, the astronomy laboratories at Mt. Hamilton and Hat Creek, the ships and ship-operating base facilities at Point Loma near San Diego, off-campus University Extension facilities in San Francisco and Los Angeles, agricultural field stations in 15 different counties plus other field stations throughout the State.

University Enrollment Patterns

The University enrolled 37,717 full-time students in 1955 and by 1963 steady growth resulted in enrollments exceeding 61,000. Projections to 1980 show that systemwide there should be over 151,000 full-time students taking 12 or more units. A comparison of full-time enrollments in 1955 with the number of high school graduates for that year shows that enrollments were about 41% of high school graduates. The projections for 1980 show a similar proportion.

A comparison of the University's share of the total full-time enrollments in all four segments in the state shows that about 21% of the students attended the University in 1955, 18.6% in 1963 and 20% is expected in 1980. Thus it can be seen that there is a relative consistency in the relationship between the state's total pool of potential students and the numbers expected at the University in the coming years.

Table 18 shows the projections of full-time students (on a two semester basis) at the nine University campuses to 1980. If the ratio of University students to all of California's students holds firm, as is expected in these projections, so that no more than the 151,800 full-time students will be attending the University, the distribution of these students in 1980 among the campuses of the University will be as indicated in Table 18.[1] Both the campuses at Irvine and at San Diego, according to the projections, will be approaching their maximum enrollment capacities by 1980.

The Effect of Year-round Operation. University of California officials developed a tentative projection of students to 1975–76 on June 10, 1964, based on *four term* enrollments rather than the traditional two terms. Table XIV, Appendix B, includes a summary of these projections. The assumptions underlying these estimates contained in the June 10, 1964, memorandum from the President's office to the chief campus officers are as follows:

> These estimates are based on the same "status quo" enrollment estimates which underlie the "Re-

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[1] It should also be noted that the projections in Table 18 are for two-term years, not for the anticipated four-quarter, year-round calendar. The statistics are presented in this manner first so that comparisons with previous trends can be made.

TABLE 18

Actual and Projected Full-time Student Fall Term Enrollments
University of California, per Year, 1961–1980

(Based on a Two-term Calendar)

Year	Total	Berkeley	Davis	Los Angeles	Riverside	S. F. Medical	Santa Barbara	Irvine	San Diego	Santa Cruz
1961	53,761	23,605	3,441	18,076	1,863	1,885	4,041	----------	190	
1962	58,093	24,808	4,061	19,887	2,136	1,843	4,700	----------	250	
1963	64,501	**26,439**	4,905	21,000	2,625	2,002	5,850	----------	283	
1964	71,223	27,421	6,444	23,040	3,300	2,120	7,070	----------	310	
1965	78,025	27,500	7,100	**26,500**	4,225	2,100	8,150	825	1,125	200
1966	82,825	27,500	8,300	27,500	5,425	2,200	9,675	1,675	2,025	1,125
1967	91,350	27,500	9,275	27,500	6,000	2,275	11,200	2,325	2,775	1,600
1968	96,350	27,500	9,850	27,500	7,300	2,350	12,400	3,325	3,300	2,025
1969	100,825	27,500	10,800	27,500	8,100	2,475	12,850	4,175	4,175	3,450
1970	105,150	27,500	11,800	27,500	8,525	2,525	13,850	4,850	5,300	4,050
1971	108,700	27,500	12,400	27,500	9,025	2,550	13,475	5,675	6,100	4,475
1972	112,675	27,500	13,050	27,500	**9,800**	2,550	14,125	6,325	6,850	4,875
1973	116,775	27,500	13,675	27,500	10,000	2,575	**14,800**	7,325	7,750	5,450
1974	121,200	27,500	**14,475**	27,500	10,000	2,575	15,000	8,925	8,850	6,325
1975	125,300	27,500	15,000	27,500	10,000	2,600	15,000	10,850	10,050	7,200
1980	151,800	27,500	15,000	27,500	10,000	2,650	15,000	**21,400**	**20,150**	12,500

NOTE: 1. Source: California State Department of Finance.
2. Bold figures are those just preceding the ceiling enrollments for the institution.
3. Projections assume diversion of lower division students to junior colleges as provided in the Master Plan.

timates of Two Term Enrollments, April 1964." These Four Term estimates also reflect:

(1) Limitation of total lower division enrollment on all campuses combined, so that the same number of students is redirected *outside* the System as would have been so redirected under Two Term Operation in order to achieve a ratio of lower division to upper division students of 46:54 in 1969 and 40:60 in 1975. (The April 1964 two term estimates did not achieve 46:54 until 1970.)

(2) Implementation of year-round operation in accordance with the plan outlined in the University Bulletin in July 1, 1963. In the absence of definite assurances of sufficient air conditioning at Davis or Riverside, estimates for these campuses show no summer term enrollments.

(3) A somewhat arbitrary set of assumptions with respect to the pattern of attendance; these assumptions were necessary in order to develop term by term projections under year-round operation. They may need to be modified as additional information becomes available.

Projections based on four terms show that the fall 1975 enrollment for the system is 116,150 instead of the 125,300 projected for the two terms. In view of this, Santa Barbara should be delayed in reaching its ceiling fall term enrollments to 1976, rather than 1973. Similar delays appear likely to occur at the Irvine and San Diego campuses.

Identifying Area Needs for University Campuses

Taking into account well defined policies of redirection of students within the University system and conscientious implementation of such policies, it seems most reasonable to relate the projected needs for University services and facilities to the overall University system on a statewide basis.

However, in terms of viewing areas of the state to estimate potentials for future campuses when such are needed, it is also desirable to examine these potentials in terms of broad general areas. As indicated earlier, the Master Plan specified that, in 1965 and again where applicable in 1970, careful studies be made by the coordinating agency of the need for additional university facilities in the San Joaquin Valley and the Los Angeles area. Furthermore in a letter of February 6, 1964, the President of the University has asked that the San Gabriel-Puente Hills area be examined and studies also be made of the upper Sacramento Valley area and the north San Francisco Bay Area in the vicinity of Marin and Sonoma counties.

At its November 10, 1964, meeting, the Coordinating Council instructed its staff "to include consideration of an institution in the San Joaquin Valley offering agricultural extension services and graduate work in the health professions and in agriculture and only offerings related thereto, with the understanding that the staff also consider related offerings in nearby institutions."[2]

While at the present time the University serves the state as a whole, University campuses enroll first-time entering freshmen at rates that decline in relation to geographic remoteness. Accordingly, the state, for purposes of this study, has been divided into five broad areas as illustrated in the following map.

Analysis of zonal rates for total areas in terms of the 1961–63 experience of the campuses at Davis, Santa Barbara, Riverside, Berkeley and Los Angeles is presented in Table XV, Appendix B, which shows declining rates for each campus in terms of the following zones: county of location, contiguous counties, other area counties, and all other counties of the state.

This area approach furnishes a basis for projecting enrollment potentials for future University campuses for the year 1980.

The following sections relate (1) projected enrollments to planned capacities on a statewide basis, (2) area characteristics, including number of higher educational institutions, university rates of first-time entering freshmen as compared to high school graduates, total rates for all institutions, the number of institutions, the 1980 projected high school graduates, 1980 population projections and per capita income, and (3) enrollment projections for assumed new campuses as of 1980 utilizing the area approach.[3]

Projected Fall Term Enrollments and Planned Capacities

The relation of system-wide projected fall term enrollments by areas for 1980 to ultimate planned capacities is as follows:

Planned Capacity	*Projected Fall Term Enrollments*
177,500	149,150

The figures above exclude the San Francisco Medical Center with a planned capacity of 7,500 and an estimated enrollment of 2,650 by 1980.

Applying the factor of a 10% reduction in fall term enrollment potential to account for year-round operation, the total relationship for the University in 1980 would be:

Planned Capacity	*Projected Fall Term Enrollment —10% for Year-round Operation*
177,500	134,235

This difference of 43,000 students results from the above calculation, and is estimated to be an amount that the established plant expanded to accept 5,000

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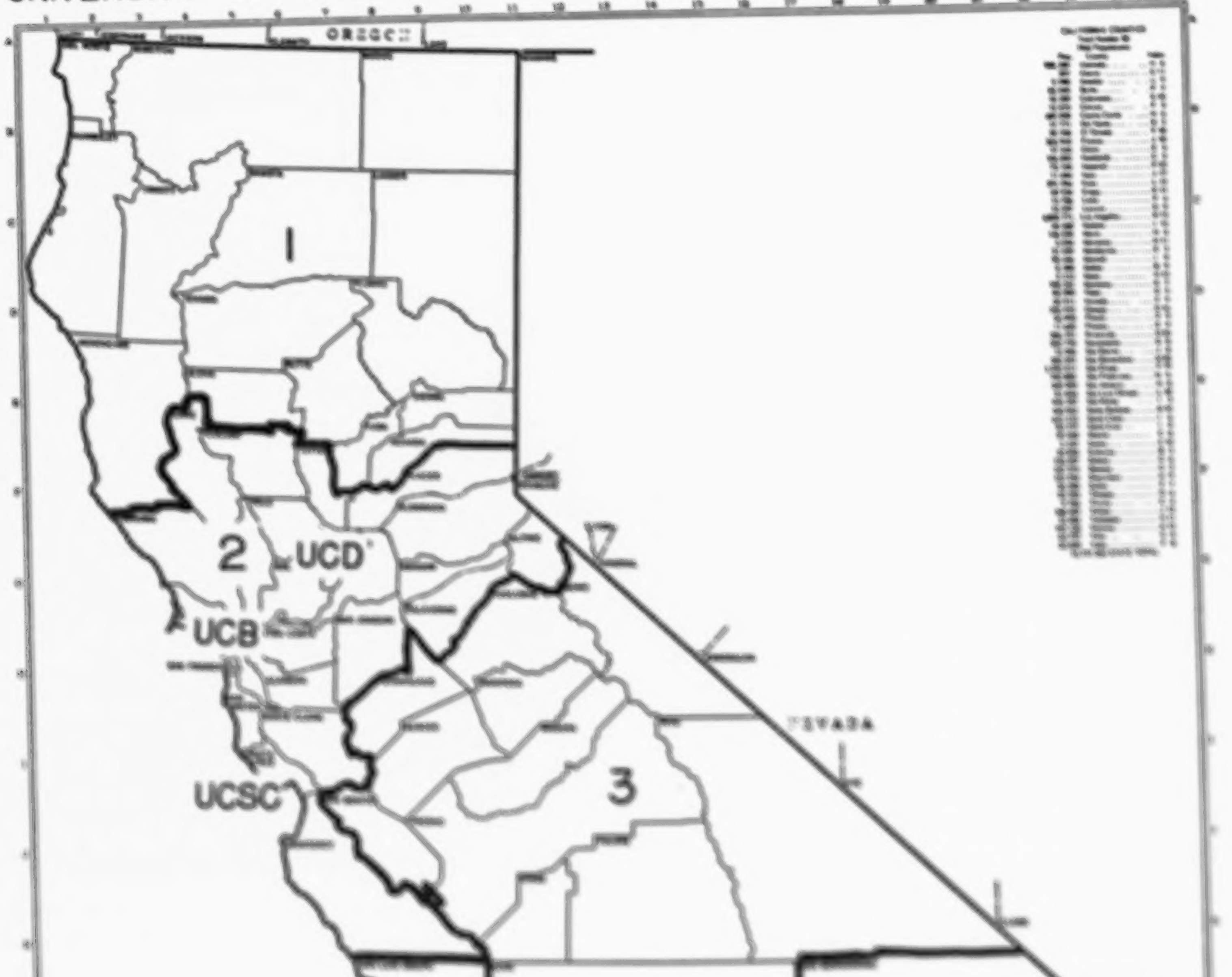
[2] See Coordinating Council for Higher Education, *Minutes of the Meeting*, November 10, 1964.

[3] It should be noted here that each local sub-area seeking the establishment of a University campus within the five general areas cited above has submitted detailed information on the present and projected characteristics, ranging from climatic to socio-economic conditions to the Council and its staff. Since these data and aspirations have been presented orally and are in hand, it does not appear necessary to repeat them in this report.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ENROLLMENT PROJECTION AREAS


OREGON
1
2
UCD
UCB
UCSC
NEVADA
3
UCSB
4
UCLA
UCR
UCI
5
UCSD
MEXICO
COORDINATING
COUNCIL FOR
HIGHER
EDUCATION

additional students per year will accommodate by the year 1989.

However, lead time to develop new campuses and to bring them to reasonable enrollment potentials must be considered. The projections for the new campuses at Santa Cruz and Irvine indicate that it will take ten years from the date students are first admitted to achieve the enrollments of 10,450 at Irvine by 1975, similarly, it will take 10 years to reach 7,200 at Santa Cruz, according to State Department of Finance projections.

Characteristics of the Five Areas

Area 1. This area including the upper Sacramento Valley and adjacent northern counties has a 1980 projected population of some 775,000 comprising 2.7% of the state's total projected population. 1961 per capita personal income was $2,295 for the area and was slightly above that of Area 3, the lowest of the five areas (the state average was $2,771). There were 6,063 high school graduates in 1963 or 3.5% of the state's total. By 1980 these are projected to be 9,300 or 2.5% of the state's total.

While there is no university or private four-year institution in the area, it contains two State Colleges and four public Junior Colleges. The University-going rate of first-time entering freshmen per 1000 area public high school graduates was 28.2 in 1963, and was exceeded by all other areas but Area 3. The 1963 rate for this area to all California colleges and universities was 470 per 1000 high school graduates.[8]

Area 2. The northern California metropolitan area stretches from the Pacific Ocean to the Nevada border and contains the San Francisco metropolitan complex and that of Sacramento. The area's 1980 projected population is 9.1 million or 32.4% of the state's total as compared with 31.1% in 1963. 1961 per capita personal income was $2,783, slightly in excess of the state average. High school graduates for the area numbered 53,000 in 1963 and are projected to 114,000 by 1980 or 30.8% of the state's total. There are three general University campuses in the area and the Medical Center at San Francisco, five State Colleges, the California Maritime Academy, twenty Junior Colleges and 56 private colleges and universities. The area's University-going rate for first-time entering freshmen per 1,000 public high school graduates was 54.4 in 1963 exceeded only in Area 4. A similar rate for this area to all public and private colleges and universities in California was 584.4.

Area 3. Counties of the southern San Joaquin Valley and adjoining counties to the east are included in this area. The 1980 population projection is 1,879,000, very close to Area 5, and represents 6.7% of the state's 1980 projected population. Per capita personal income of $2,264 in 1961 was the lowest of the five areas. There were 14,643 public high school graduates in the area in 1963 and the figure projected in 1980 is 22,400, or 6.7% of the state's total, also comparable to projections for Area 5.

There is no university campus in the area; it does contain two State Colleges, nine public Junior Colleges and five private institutions. The University-going rate of first-time entering freshmen was 18.3 per 1000 high school graduates in 1963, the lowest of the five areas. A similar area rate to all California collegiate institutions was 582.7.

Area 4. This area contains the Santa Barbara and greater Los Angeles metropolitan complex. Half of California's population resides in the area. 1980 projections show 14.5 million persons or some 51.4% of the total state population in the area. 1961 per capita income of $2,833 exceeded the state's average.

In 1963 public high school graduates numbered 86,000 and are projected to be 204,000 by 1980, 54.7% of the state's total. Four University campuses are located in the area and there are eight State Colleges and some 64 independent institutions. The 1963 University-going rate of first-time entering freshmen per 1000 public high school graduates was 55.7, the highest of any area. A similar rate to all California collegiate institutions was 532.4.

Area 5. The San Diego-Imperial area had a 1963 population of 1,245,000 which is projected by 1980 to be 1,900,000, or 6.8% of the state's population. It is the most compact of the areas, containing 6500 square miles as compared with Area 1—41,000, Area 2—22,600, Area 3—44,000, and Area 4—40,000. 1961 per capita personal income was $2,498 for this area.

There were 12,500 public high school graduates in 1963 and 22,300 are projected for 1980, some 6% of the total for the state. The new general University campus at San Diego is projected to grow to 10,000 students by 1975. The area also contains a State College, six public Junior Colleges and nine independent institutions. While the University-going rate of 30.6 for first-time entering freshmen per 1000 high school graduates is low, this will undoubtedly increase with development of the new campus. A similar rate to all California collegiate institutions is high—451.7 per 1000 high school graduates.

Enrollment Potentials for Assumed New University Campuses

As indicated above, detailed studies have been made of Areas 1-4 to estimate an enrollment potential.[9] The annual rates applied are contained in Table XV, Appendix B, and factors relating to the distribution of students are listed in Table XVI, Appendix B. As in the case of development of enrollment potentials for the State Colleges, rates and factors are based on the recent experience of existing campuses. Tables XVII through XX, Appendix B, give the details of each projection. All estimates are based upon the State Department of Finance projections and enrollment reports.

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[8] The statewide college-going rate for all institutions was 519 per 1,000 first-time freshmen for 1963.

[9] Area 5 is excluded in that a new general University campus has been recently established therein.

The University campus whose conditions most closely resemble those of potential campuses in the South San Joaquin Valley and North Sacramento Valley is at Davis, located in the Central Valley with climatic and topographical conditions generally comparable to those of Areas 1 and 3.

Also an established campus that would most closely resemble a campus in the North San Francisco Bay Area is at Santa Barbara. While the attractiveness of locations are not precisely comparable this well may be overcome by the fact that many major University campuses will have reached their maximums by 1980 or before and a vigorous program of redirection will tend to overcome these limitations.

With these reservations in mind, projections have been based on the following:

1. A new campus will begin admitting students in 1970 and potentials are estimated for 1980, a ten-year period.
2. The rates of attendance of first-time entering freshmen and student distribution in the North Sacramento Valley and in the San Joaquin Valley will be comparable to those at Davis.
3. The rates of attendance of first-time entering freshmen and student distribution of a campus in the North San Francisco Bay Area will be generally comparable to those of Santa Barbara except the rate of attendance from outside the area is adjusted downward because the recent Santa Barbara experience appears atypical. With this adjustment a more conservative estimate results.
4. The rates of attendance of first-time entering freshmen at a second campus in the Los Angeles area will generally resemble those for UCLA and combined will produce the same proportion of first-time entering freshmen students at UCLA as prevailed from 1961-63 and the remainder allocated to a new campus. Also, the Santa Barbara pattern of distribution of students will apply.

1980 potential enrollments for a possible new University campus in the South San Joaquin Valley (Area 3) range from 5,075 to 6,600 depending upon the county of location. A new campus in this area will require that 51% to 66% of the total enrollment potential must come from outside the Valley area.

For the North Sacramento Valley, Area 1, the 1980 potential enrollment at a new University campus would approach 4,300 to 4,400 students, short of the minimum for a new University campus. These numbers could not be realized unless 80% of the students come from outside Area 1.

A possible new University campus in Los Angeles County has an estimated potential enrollment of some 9,800 by 1980. This compares with the overall projection of 10,450 for Irvine by 1975 and some 10,000 for San Diego. Some 12% of the potential is estimated to come from outside Area 4.

For a possible new campus in the North San Francisco Bay Area the fall term enrollment potential by 1980 is 7,750 students, about 35% of whom would come from outside areas. This estimate may be also compared with a 1975 estimated fall term enrollment for Santa Cruz of 7,200 by 1975.

While undoubtedly opening up new educational opportunities for commuting students, in largest part these potentials, if developed, will result in a slowing down of growth rates projected for the University campuses that have not reached their maximums and will result in a redistribution within the University system.

CHAPTER VIII

FINDINGS ON THE NEED FOR NEW INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Council on November 10, 1964, outlined five general policy guidelines to be followed by the staff in its preparation of its final draft on the report on the need for additional centers of public higher education. They were:

1. The Council should recommend additional centers to meet the need of the State of California as a whole for additional student places, based (a) upon estimates of the number of high school graduates and of the increasing portion of them who will attend college, (b) upon the existing or planned places in existing institutions, (c) upon the statutory differentiation of functions, and (d) upon comparable costs per student.
2. Added campuses may be needed because of the isolation of specific areas in the state.
3. Aside from these areas of isolation, additional campuses should be located in the areas of heaviest need to serve the largest number of students.
4. Each segment should be permitted an adequate lead time to develop any recommended campuses.
5. Where the Council finds there is a definite ultimate need for a campus, acquisition of sites in advance of authorization to start a campus may be justified in carefully restricted circumstances, as found by the Council, such as where land may not subsequently be available without excessive cost or where there may be special opportunity to obtain the land.[1]

With the above guidelines in mind, following are the findings apparent from the data reviewed in the conduct of this study and as presented in the foregoing chapters.

The Needs of the State as a Whole

Enrollment projections show that a greater proportion of high school graduates will be attending colleges and universities in California in 1980 than is presently the case. Higher education enrollments will increase at such a rate that by 1980 there will have to be accommodated more than twice the present number of collegiate students. While private institutions are presently planning to receive a larger proportion of the total pool of high school graduates than anticipated at the time of the Master Plan for Higher Education, the proportion of the total number of students in private education as compared to public supported institutions will continue to decline from today's 18% to some 13% in 1980. Therefore much of the burden of providing for the increasing number of students will fall to the State supported systems of higher education—the Junior Colleges, the California State Colleges and the University of California. How well is the State of California prepared to meet the need for collegiate student spaces in 1980?

Junior College districting has increased markedly since the time of the Master Plan survey. Today most potential students are within a Junior College district and a substantial portion of these students will find a Junior College campus within commuting distance of their homes. While long-range planning for Junior Colleges must continue to go forward in an intensive manner, it appears that sufficient Junior College opportunities will exist in 1980 close at hand to nearly every student in the State.

Planned ceiling enrollment capacity for existing University of California campuses now totals 185,000 students. Full-time, fall term enrollments expected for the University system in 1980 are estimated at 151,800. When considering this total in relationship to plant capacities, it can be reduced some 10% to 15% because of year-round operation of facilities. Projections show that students will not exceed the capacity of the University until sometime after 1980, possibly not until after [illegible]

Ceiling enrollment capacity of existing State Colleges totals 293,800 full-time equivalent students. By 1980 there are expected to be 184,298 F.T.E. in the system. Again this figure, when considered in conjunction with plant capacities, can be reduced by 10% to 15% in the fall term of 1980 due to year-round operations. However, other factors must be considered in assessing actual statewide needs area by area, especially for new State Colleges. A large portion of the potential physical plant capacity for the State Colleges lies in campuses remote from the two larger metropolitan areas of the State. Furthermore, in some areas of the State no four-year higher educational opportunities exist or in some instances conditions are such that great difficulty faces the student in his attempt to attend college either due to commuting time or the fact of ceiling enrollments will be reached soon in existing institutions in his region.

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[1] CCHE, *Minutes of the Meeting, November 10, 1964.*

Lead Time

Lead time has traditionally meant the interval between the date when a State College or University campus is established or authorized by the Legislature and the date it receives its first students. In this study the minimum lead time considered to be desirable is not less than six years. Perhaps more meaningful is "total lead time". This term has been used herein to connote the time between the authorization date of a new State College or University campus and the date when the campus begins to accommodate additional students annually at an appreciable rate. Desirable "total lead time" for the University is considered to be fifteen years. After that time a University campus should be at a state of development to take an additional 1,000 students each year. "Total lead time" for the State Colleges is considered to be ten years. After that period of time a new State College should be taking additional students at the rate of 500 to 800 students per year.

Student Mobility

The term "student mobility" means the degree to which students attend a State College or a campus of the University located in an area other than the counties which they declare to be their places of residence. In areas where the State supported institutions, especially State Colleges, are reaching capacity enrollments the in-migration of students from other areas becomes of significant importance. Greater systemwide control of student mobility appears to be necessary for both four-year public segments if students are to be assured of being allowed to attend campuses within their own regions.

Effect of Year-Round Operations

Year-round operation of facilities does not reduce the number of students attending institutions of higher education, but it does spread the number throughout a full year so that, in any one given term, there should be less students at an institution with a four-quarter calendar (with equal or near-equal enrollments each term) than there would have been under the traditional two-term calendar. In this study it has seemed appropriate to apply a 10% reduction in the 1975 fall enrollment projection—which has been based on the two-term calendar—to properly reflect the initial impact of year-round operation. This 10% figure should increase by 1980 to approximately 15%. In addition, application of the year-round operation factor delays the date when a campus is expected to reach its ceiling enrollment by approximately three years.

The Isolation Factor

If campuses of the University of California are to be located strategically throughout the State, geographic isolation of students is a less important criterion than is the degree of student mobility. As Table VII in the Appendix shows, first-time freshmen entering the University in 1963 were distributed widely among the counties of the state. College-going rates, however, are highest in the county of location and contiguous counties as can be seen in Table XV of Appendix B.

The State Colleges are regionally oriented. For this reason, students living beyond a 40 minute drive to a State College for purposes of this study have been considered to be isolated from State College opportunities. The maps and tables in this report have depicted the degree of geographical isolation of portions of the State without, of course, taking into consideration the factor of those campuses reaching ceiling enrollments. Such data have pointed out substantial numbers of students currently unserved by State Colleges and other four-year institutions.

An Assessment of the Need for New State Colleges and University Campuses

The planned capacity of existing State Colleges and University campuses can accommodate expected enrollments for the two segments to 1980 and beyond if complete mobility of students is assumed. If students can be directed to institutions where plant capacity exists—assuming necessary residence housing, capital outlay requirements met, and transportation not a factor—then there clearly would be no deficit capacity in either of the two segments before 1980 or beyond. This does not mean, however, that new campuses should not be underway by that time, nor does it take into account the fact that some students residing in certain areas within the State are isolated, to a degree greater than others, from the opportunity to attend a four-year institution of higher education.

State Colleges. State Colleges are now adequately serving the populous areas of the State except for Kern County and portions of Ventura and Contra Costa Counties. State Colleges within the Bay Area and the Los Angeles Area complex can accommodate expected enrollments from their regions to 1980 and beyond, assuming complete mobility of students within the areas and year-round operation of facilities as now planned.

However, it cannot be assumed that complete student mobility is possible within regions as large as the Bay Area and the Los Angeles Area complex. For example, students living in Santa Clara County should not be expected to commute to Sonoma State College. Considering the "total lead time" required, projections show that two new State Colleges must be established in the Bay Area soon after 1970, one in the San Mateo-Santa Clara County area and one in Contra Costa County.

The potential capacities of the several recently established institutions in the Los Angeles Area complex indicate that the date when students to be enrolled will exceed capacity will occur somewhat later than that in the Bay Area. The rate of growth of this deficit capacity, when it does occur—approximately 1987—will be, however, of great proportions. A substantial segment of Ventura County is now isolated from State College facilities and the enrollment potential estimated for a possible new State College in Ventura County shows that enrollment growth would meet the minimum standard considered desirable and would later grow to substantial size. It appears that a new campus authorized for Ventura County soon after 1970 would, by giving additional educational opportunity to students not now being served, be more advantageous to the State of California than if a new State College were located in any other section of the Los Angeles Area complex.

As can be noted by examination of the map in the text of this report, the Glendale-Burbank area is served by several existing State Colleges. The need for additional State Colleges in the Los Angeles area should again be studied for reporting to the Legislature in 1970. Specifically, the needs in the western portion of Riverside County, all of Orange County, and the southeastern part of Los Angeles County should be carefully scrutinized.

A great number of students would benefit from the addition of a new State College in Kern County since there are no four-year collegiate institutions in this area. College-going students from this area will continue to be isolated until a new campus is opened. Since a new State College in Kern County would draw sufficient numbers of students from the surrounding area to meet the minimum enrollments required, it appears that a delay in authorizing a State College in this area would unnecessarily deprive students of college opportunities.

University of California. A new University of California campus in any one of the three areas: San Joaquin Valley, Los Angeles Area, or the San Francisco Bay Area, would grow rapidly enough to meet the minimum desirable enrollment criterion within a seven to ten year period from the date of opening. A campus in the North Sacramento Valley would not grow fast enough to reach the 5,000 minimum within a ten year period. Furthermore, it should be noted that a new campus in the San Joaquin Valley would require the University system to redirect students to the new Valley campus from other areas to the extent of from 51% to 66% of the total enrollment. In the Los Angeles Area about 12% of the students would need to come from other areas; in the San Francisco Bay Area, the percentage would be about 35%.

In the light of enrollment predictions, it is apparent that a new University campus should be authorized somewhere in the State in 1972 or soon thereafter. Two distinct and disparate criteria can be used in deciding upon a general location for this campus. If the criterion is that of strategic geographic dispersion of campuses throughout the State, the San Joaquin Valley could be selected. If guidelines adopted by the Council on November 10, 1964, and stated previously in this chapter become the criterion, the next campus should be located in the Los Angeles Area and in the Bay Area in that order. The need for advance acquisition of a site in the Bay Area should be studied by 1970. However, under carefully restricted circumstances, the University could request the Council to undertake an earlier study.

In the interim there should be extensive study made concerning the need for specialized programs such as graduate agriculture, graduate health science programs and perhaps other professional programs in the San Joaquin Valley. Present offerings of the California State Colleges in this area should not be duplicated, however.

Recommendations

It is recommended that:

(1) The Council advise the Legislature that it should authorize in 1965 a California State College in Kern County.

(2) The Council on November 24, 1964, adopted the following policy:

> **Where the Council finds there is a definite ultimate need for a campus, acquisition of sites in advance of authorization to start a campus may be justified in carefully restricted circumstances, as found by the Council, such as where land may not subsequently be available without excessive cost or where there may be special opportunity to obtain the land.**

In conjunction with the above stated policy, current data show that:

> **(a) A definite ultimate need exists for new California State Colleges to serve students in the following areas, listed alphabetically: Contra Costa County, the San Mateo County-Santa Clara County area, and in Ventura County in a location to serve students from both the cities of Ventura and Oxnard as well as from cities in northern Los Angeles County. It appears at this time that authorization for the establishment of one of these three campuses may be recommended by the Coordinating Council to the Legislature prior to 1969 and the second and third campuses in 1969 or thereafter.**

(b) A "definite ultimate need" exists for a University campus in the Los Angeles area (the counties of Los Angeles, Ventura, San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange) and for one in the San Francisco Bay Metropolitan Area (the counties of San Francisco, Marin, Solano, Sonoma, Napa, Contra Costa, Alameda, Santa Clara and San Mateo). It appears at this time authorization for the establishment of one of these campuses may be recommended by the Coordinating Council to the Legislature in 1969 and recommendation for the second campus approximately in 1975.

(3) The Council further advise the Legislature that sites for institutions of public higher education should be acquired in advance of legislative authorization of the institutions through use of the following procedures:

(a) Advance acquisition of sites for a State College located in Contra Costa County, for a State College located to serve students from San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, and for a State College located to serve students from Ventura County and Los Angeles County will be justified in each instance where the Trustees of the California State Colleges present evidence, and the Council finds that "carefully restricted circumstances" warrant it, "such as where land may not subsequently be available without excessive cost or where there may be special opportunity to obtain the land, and upon such findings the Council will recommend appropriations for the acquisition of such sites.

(b) Advance acquisition of sites for a University of California campus in either the Los Angeles or San Francisco Bay Area would be justified when the Regents of the University present evidence and the Council finds that "carefully restricted circumstances" warrant it, "such as where land may not subsequently be available without excessive cost or where there may be special opportunity to obtain the land", and upon such findings the Council will recommend appropriations for the acquisition of such sites.

(4) And the Council further advise the Legislature not later than 1969 and each five years thereafter until all needs have been met, it will conduct a statewide survey of the then existing needs for additional centers of public higher education and the need for advanced acquisition of sites.

(5) And the Council further advise the Legislature to expedite the inclusion of all areas of the State within Junior College districts.

(6) In the light of the request of the University of California, the Council indicate that it will consider a staff report on the need for specialized programs such as graduate agriculture and graduate health science programs in the San Joaquin Valley at its December 15 meeting or at such subsequent meeting as the data may be available.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

A REVIEW OF STUDIES ON THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL CENTERS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN CALIFORNIA

The Liaison Committee of the Regents of the University of California and the State Board of Education conducted a number of studies dealing with the needs for additional centers of public higher education in California from the year of its creation, 1945, to the time of the transfer of its functions to the Coordinating Council in 1960.

The following pages present a brief summary of the major studies conducted by the Liaison Committee and its Joint Staff as they are pertinent to this report.

I. Monroe E. Deutsch, Aubrey A. Douglass, and George D. Strayer, *A Report of a Survey of the Needs of California in Higher Education*. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1948.

The *Strayer Report*, authorized by the Legislature in 1947 and completed in 1948, made recommendations concerning new campuses and the expansion of existing ones. These recommendations, approved by the State Board and the Regents, resulted, in part, in the establishment of the following facilities and programs:

1. Sacramento State College and Los Angeles State College (Established by the 1947 Legislature prior to completion of the Report)
2. College of Veterinary Medicine, U.C. at Davis (Classes began in 1948)
3. Long Beach State College (Established by the 1949 Legislature)
4. Medical School at UCLA (First classes held in September, 1951)
5. Engineering School of UCLA
6. University of California at Riverside (Opened in 1953)

II. T. C. Holy and H. H. Semans, *Report on Proposal for the Establishment of a School of Mines, Kern County, California.*

H. H. Semans, T. C. Holy, *Report of the Joint Staff on the Proposal for a Four-Year State College in the Modesto Area.* January, 1953. (Mimeographed)

H. H. Semans and T. C. Holy, *Report on the Need for a College of Agriculture in Imperial County, California.* February, 1955. (Mimeographed)

The Liaison Committee of the Regents and the State Board of Education recommended, and both boards approved, that a proposed School of Mines in Kern County not be established because of the lack of need. The Legislature, concurring with this recommendation, did not authorize the establishment of this school.

The Liaison Committee also recommended and the governing boards approved, that no four-year State College be established in the Modesto area until further increase of enrollment potential developed. (The College—Stanislaus—was not established until 1957.) The 1955 study of agricultural school requirements recommended, because of the relatively small need, a new college should not be established in Imperial County. The Legislature took no action on proposed legislation to establish such a college.

III. T. R. McConnell, T. C. Holy and H. H. Semans, *A Restudy of the Needs for California in Higher Education*, California State Department of Education, Sacramento, 1955.

In 1953 the Legislature authorized a major study of higher education's needs under the general direction of the Joint Staff of the Liaison Committee. The result was the most comprehensive study of the needs of higher education in California made up to that time.

The major recommendations of the *Restudy* concerning additional higher education centers and as approved by the two governing boards, included:

1. No new State Colleges or campuses of the University be established before 1965. A review of such needs, however, be undertaken in 1960.
2. The ceiling enrollments established by the Strayer Report be rescinded. (These were 6,000 for State Colleges and 20,000 each for the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses.)
3. Active encouragement be given by all appropriate agencies to establish needed junior colleges.
4. Both the University and State Colleges reduce the proportion of their enrollments in lower divisions.

Approximate areas *for Junior College expansion* were only suggested. These areas were:

Los Angeles County: Arcadia-Monrovia-Alhambra-El Monte

Alameda County: Berkeley-Albany-Emeryville and Hayward-San Leandro-Alameda City

San Diego County: Grossmont-Sweetwater

Southern San Mateo County

Santa Clara County: Los Gatos-Palo Alto-Mountain View-Sunnyvale

Riverside County: Banning - Beaumont - Palm Springs

Colusa-Glenn-Butte Counties

Santa Cruz County: Santa Cruz-Watsonville

Merced-Madera Counties

Siskiyou-Modoc Counties

Lake-Mendocino Counties

IV. H. H. Semans, T. C. Holy, et al., *A Study of the Need for Additional Centers of Public Higher Education in California.* California State Department of Education, Sacramento, 1957.

This report, made primarily because of the large numbers of bills introduced in the 1955 Legislature to establish new State Colleges, developed a set of principles relating to the establishment of State College and University campuses. These principles shown below, were reaffirmed by the State Board of Education and the Regents in joint session on April 15, 1959.

PRINCIPLES

1. The expansion of existing institutions and the establishment of new ones should depend on the optimum use of the state's resources for higher education in relation to the *greatest relative need both geographically and functionally.*
2. Differentiation of functions so far as possible of the three segments of public higher education, namely the Junior Colleges, the State Colleges and the University of California, *is imperative if unnecessary and wasteful duplication is to be avoided.*
3. The assumption that *adequate Junior College facilities will be provided through local initiative and state assistance* prior to the establishment of additional State College or University campuses is basic to the State College and University enrollment estimates in this report.
4. The financing of new publicly supported institutions should be such that it interferes in no way with the needs, *including necessary improvement or expansion of existing ones.*
5. In order that a possible new institution may serve the greatest number of eligible students, it should be *placed near the center of the population served by it.*
6. Extension of publicly supported institutions to the degree that the continued operation of private ones long in existence and seemingly serving the community well is jeopardized, *is not in the public interest.*

The need for new State College campuses was described by compiling a list of areas in priority order according to enrollment potential:

Priority	*Area*	*Projected FTE, 1970-71*
1	Alameda	13,000
2	San Bernardino-Riverside	11,500
3	Contra Costa County	6,000
4	Kern County	4,200
5	Stanislaus	3,800
6	Monterey-Santa Cruz	3,800
7	Sonoma-Marin	3,300
8	Napa-Solano	3,100
9	Tulare	2,100
10	Shasta	1,400
11	Mendocino-Lake	1,300
12	Imperial County	900
13	Amador	600

The 1957 Legislature appropriated $4,300,000 for site acquisitions for four new State Colleges, three of which appear in the above list. The four colleges established were: Alameda County State College, Stanislaus State College, Sonoma State College and Orange State College. The Joint Staff concluded that those campuses currently in existence or planned would probably accommodate enrollments in the Los Angeles area through 1965.

This report included a similar priority list on the need for new campuses of the University of California. That list showed projected full-time enrollment in 1965 and 1970 as follows:

General Designation of Area in the State	*Approximate Population Center*	*Projected Full-time Enrollments*	
		1965	*1970*
Southern California Metro. Center Section	Southeast Los Angeles County and Orange County	12,800	17,500
South Central California Coast Section	Santa Clara Valley	8,300	11,800
South Coast Section	San Diego	4,500	6,100
San Joaquin Valley Section	Madera	4,500	5,000
North Coast Section	Redding	1,400	1,700

At the October 1957 meeting of the Regents, approval was given for the establishment of the new campuses to serve the first three areas listed in the above tabulation—Southeast Los Angeles and Orange County, Santa Clara Valley and San Diego. At this same meeting the Regents took the action, ". . . that further study be given to the establishment of a campus in the San Joaquin Valley."

Concerning the need for additional public Junior Colleges, the report lists 53 high school districts which ought to be included in new *Junior College* districts. Since that time many of these high school districts have been incorporated in either existing or new *Junior College* districts.

V. Arthur D. Browne, and Thomas C. Holy, *A Study for the Need of an Additional State College in the North Bay Area and of the Feasibility of Consolidating the California Maritime Academy with a State College*, prepared for the Liaison Committee of the California State Board of Education and the Regents of the University of California, November, 1958.

In April, 1958, Senate Resolution No. 33 requested a study of the need for a State College in the four-county area of Solano, Napa, Sonoma and Marin in addition to Sonoma State College previously authorized.

It was also requested that a study be made as to whether it would be feasible to consolidate a State College with the California Maritime Academy in Vallejo.

Assuming that the one College already authorized (Sonoma State College) in the North Bay Area would be planned for the San Rafael-Petaluma area, the Joint Staff recommended and the two governing boards approved that:

(1) Consideration for a second college in this area be deferred until at least 1965.

(2) A State College not be consolidated with the California Maritime Academy since the Academy was not organized as an institution with the same broad objective of "intellectual and other preparation for typical civilian life and economic activity such as characterized the State Colleges".

VI. T. C. Holy and Arthur D. Browne, *A Study of the Needs for Additional Centers of Higher Education in San Mateo, Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz Counties*. Prepared by the Joint Staff of the California State Board of Education and the Regents of the University of California, December, 1958.

In June 1957 the Assembly approved House Resolution No. 202 directing the Liaison Committee to restudy the data in the *Additional Centers Study* in light of the special needs of San Mateo, Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz Counties.

The report, published in December, 1958, updated information used in the previous study, summarized responses from Junior College officials in the area with regard to its higher education needs, and added some specific information on the educational offerings by the State Colleges and the University of California in the four-county area. It also included a study of the commuting time from the surrounding areas to San Francisco State College and to San Jose State College in order to determine the effect of the establishment of additional centers on these schools. The study showed that from the population centers (Atherton, Belmont, Burlingame, Colma, Daly City, Hillsdale, Menlo Park, Millbrae, Redwood City, San Bruno, San Carlos, San Mateo, South San Francisco and Woodside) commuting time to San Francisco State College seldom exceeded 45 minutes, and, with the exception of Millbrae, Hillsdale, Woodside and South San Francisco, all were within 60 minutes of San Jose State College. Five were within 40 minutes commuting time.

The *1958 Study* concluded, with the governing boards approving: ". . . it would be premature to recommend any specific action toward the establishment of State College facilities in San Mateo until Junior College facilities are provided in southern San Mateo County and until the University of California has established its new campus (Santa Cruz area) and the impact of these actions on State College enrollments can be determined."

Since that report, Junior Colleges in this four-county area have been developed and now include Cabrillo at Aptos, Foothill in Los Altos, Hartnell in Salinas, Monterey Peninsula at Monterey, San Mateo in San Mateo, San Jose City in San Jose and San Benito (just reorganized and including the Gilroy and Los Banos areas) to be located in the vicinity of Hollister.

VII. Arthur D. Browne and T. C. Holy, *A Study of the Need for Additional State Colleges in Los Angeles County*, Prepared by the Joint Staff of the California State Board of Education and the Regents of the University of California, December, 1958.

A special study of Los Angeles County, published in December 1958, with respect to its need for additional State Colleges was initiated by the passage of House Resolution #282 in 1957. This study delineated college enrollment areas in the following manner:

College Enrollment Area	*Subarea*	*State College*
12A	Northwest Los Angeles County	San Fernando Valley State College
12B	Central Los Angeles County	Los Angeles State College of Applied Arts and Sciences
12C	Southern Los Angeles County	Long Beach State College
12D	Eastern Los Angeles County	Kellogg-Voorhis Campus California State Polytechnic College
12E	Orange County	Orange County State College

Enrollments were projected to 1970 for each segment of public higher education. These projections, made by the Department of Finance, explained the "area of origin and grade-progression" of students. The resulting forecast enrollment for the four State Colleges in Los Angeles County was 81,800 full-time equivalent students by 1970. The distribution was estimated as follows:

College	*Estimated FTE, 1970*
San Fernando Valley	18,200
Los Angeles State College	28,200
Long Beach State College	24,000
Kellogg-Voorhis Campus, Cal Poly	11,400

The Joint Staff assumed, that while it might be possible for the four colleges to expand their campuses to accommodate the above enrollments, it would more than likely be necessary to add new campuses before 1970 in order to relieve Los Angeles State College. Relief for San Fernando Valley State College and Long Beach State College would probably be needed soon after 1970.

The report also indicated a possible need for a State College in the western part of the county between Harbor Freeway and the Pacific Ocean and, ultimately, one in Antelope Valley. The Report recommended and the governing boards approved that action be deferred to provide opportunity to appraise the probable impact of certain pending actions such as the admission of freshmen students to Los Angeles State College, the establishment of Orange State College, and further development of private colleges and of public Junior Colleges in the county.

VIII. *A Master Plan for Higher Education in California, 1960–1975*, Prepared by the Master Plan Team for the Liaison Committee of the Regents of the University of California and the State Board of Education, Sacramento, 1960.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 88 approved by the 1959 Legislature, requested the Liaison Committee ". . . to prepare a Master Plan for the development, expansion and integration of the facilities, curriculum, and standards of higher education, in junior colleges, state colleges, the University of California, and other institutions of higher education of the State, to meet the needs of the State during the next 10 years and thereafter . . ." and to transmit that plan, ". . . to the Legislature at its 1960 regular session within three days of the convening thereof . . ."

The Master Plan included specific provisions for the establishment of new State Colleges in the vicinity of Los Angeles International Airport and the San Bernardino-Riverside vicinity to begin operation by 1965. It further recommended completion without delay of new University campuses in the areas of San Diego-La Jolla, Southeast Los Angeles-Orange Counties, and the South Central Coastal area (Santa Clara, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey Counties). In addition, the Master Plan provided that:

(a) *State Colleges*

"In 1965 and again in 1970, if applicable, and before considering the need for new state colleges in any other areas of the state, careful studies be made by the co-ordinating agency of the following State Economic Areas to determine the actual need for new State Colleges that exists at the time each study is made:

State Economic Area	
F	Los Angeles-Long Beach Metropolitan Area, Griffith Park-Glendale vicinity
A	San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Area, vicinity of Redwood City
A	San Francisco-Oakland Metropolitan Area, Contra Costa County
K	Bakersfield Metropolitan Area, Kern County
?	South Coastal Area, Ventura County"

(b) *University of California*

"In 1965 and again where applicable in 1970, and before considering the need for new University facilities in any other areas of the State, careful studies be made by the co-ordinating agency of the need for additional University facilities in the San Joaquin Valley and the Los Angeles area. In the latter area special consideration should be given as to how the difference between the 1975 estimates of potential University enrollment of 52,550 and the 27,500 maximum for the University of California, Los Angeles campus (some 25,000 students) can best be accommodated. Such consideration should include the following:

a. To what extent will this difference be cared for by the new Southeast Los Angeles-Orange County campus, and to what extent could these potential students be diverted to the La Jolla, Riverside, and Santa Barbara campuses?

b. Will there be a need for the establishment of branch installations in specialized fields of study from existing campuses in this area similar to that included in Recommendation 7b?" [1]

IX. Lloyd N. Morrisett, Charles S. Casassa, Francis J. Flynn, and T. Stanley Warburton, *Institutional Capacities and Area Needs of California Public Higher Education 1960–1975*, Distributed by University of California, Berkeley, February, 1961.

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[1] Recommendation 7b, p. 114, of the Master Plan Report related to the Berkeley campus and proposed establishment of branch installations from existing campuses in specialized fields of study "such as instruction in Science at Livermore".

This report[3], prepared for the Liaison Committee and for the Master Plan Survey Team, considered the entire state with regard to possible need for new centers of public higher education by 1975.

Some techniques were modified from previous studies. Estimates on potential enrollment in possible new State Colleges were based upon zones of primary enrollment potential, or commuting zones surrounding the possible sites. By using this technique it was possible to project future number and geographic concentration of public high school graduates. The study used the method of "State Economic Areas" (SEA) based on studies of the Department of Finance and including the two categories, "metropolitan" and "nonmetropolitan" areas.

Estimates of enrollment potential for the various areas (other than the Los Angeles area) are summarized below:

New State College Areas	*Location*	*Enrollment* *1970*	*Enrollment* *1975*
San Bernardino-Riverside	Colton	9,200	12,600
San Mateo County	Redwood City	8,000	10,000
Contra Costa County	Walnut Creek	4,000	4,200
Kern County	Bakersfield	3,100	3,100
Monterey Bay Area		2,400	2,900
Ventura County	Ventura-Oxnard	2,000	2,600
San Joaquin County	Stockton	2,300	2,200
Napa-Solano Area	Napa	2,100	2,100

The Committee estimated that if new State Colleges in the Inglewood and Glendale areas were established, the 1975 enrollment potential at Los Angeles State College and Long Beach State College would be decreased from 20,500 to 15,900 and from 24,850 to 18,600 respectively. Enrollments of other State Colleges in the Los Angeles area would also be substantially reduced.

The Master Plan Technical Committee recommended that the following range of full-time enrollments be observed for existing institutions, for those authorized but not yet established, and for those later established:[4]

Type of Institution	*Minimum*[a]	*Optimum*	*Maximum*
Junior Colleges	400	3,500	6,000[b]
State Colleges			
In Densely Populated Areas in Metropolitan Centers	5,000	10,000	20,000
Outside Metropolitan Centers	3,000	8,000	12,000
University of California	5,000[c]	12,500	27,500

[a] To be attained within area in ten years after students are first admitted.
[b] In densely populated areas in metropolitan centers this maximum could be larger.
[c] This minimum figure assumes graduate work in basic disciplines and one or more professional schools.

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[4] This recommendation was subsequently approved by both the State Board of Education and the Regents of the University of California.

APPENDIX B

TABLE 1

Relation of Concepts of Student Enrollments to Maximum and Minimum Enrollment Ranges

	Minimum	Maximum
California Public Junior Colleges		
Full Time Students (FTS)	400	5,000– 7,000
Resident Average Daily Attendance (R.A.D.A.)	1,000	7,200–10,000
Full-time equivalent students (FTE)	400	6,000–10,000
California State Colleges		
In densely populated areas in metropolitan centers		
Fulltime students (FTS)	5,000	17,500–20,000
Fulltime equivalent students 8 am–5 pm (FTE 8-5)	5,500	18,000–21,000
Fulltime equivalent students (FTE)	6,000	21,500–25,000
Outside such areas		
Fulltime students (FTS)	3,000	8,000–10,000
Fulltime equivalent students 8 am–5 pm (FTE 8-5)	3,300	10,000–12,000
Fulltime equivalent students (FTE)	3,600	11,500–14,000
University of California campuses		
Fulltime students (FTS)	5,000	25,000–27,500
Fulltime equivalent students 8 am–5 pm (FTE 8-5)	5,500	26,250–28,800
Fulltime equivalent students (FTE)	5,000	25,000–27,500

SOURCE: Junior College Relationships as estimated by the Coordinating Council Staff. Relationship for the California State Colleges and the University of California based on estimates furnished by the respective segments.

TABLE [illegible]

Total Population of California Counties, 1960 With Preliminary Projections to 1980

Area and County	Estimated	Projected			
	July 1, 1960	July 1, 1965	July 1, 1970	July 1, 1975	July 1, 1980
THE STATE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alameda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alpine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amador	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butte	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calaveras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colusa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Contra Costa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del Norte	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Dorado	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fresno	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glenn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Humboldt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lassen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Los Angeles	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madera	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendocino	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merced	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Modoc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mono	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monterey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Napa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nevada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orange	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Placer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plumas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sacramento	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Benito	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Bernardino	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Diego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Joaquin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Luis Obispo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Mateo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Barbara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Clara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Cruz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shasta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sierra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Siskiyou	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Solano	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sonoma	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stanislaus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tehama	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trinity	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tulare	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuolumne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ventura	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yolo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yuba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SOURCE: California State Department of Finance.

TABLE III

Provisional Projections of Public School Twelfth Grade Graduates By County Thru School Year Ending June 1980

Revised June 1964

Year Ending June	Alameda	Amador	Butte	Calaveras	Colusa	Contra Costa	Del Norte	El Dorado	Fresno	Glenn
1960	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1961	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1962	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1963	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1964	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1965	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1966	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1967	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1968	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1969	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1970	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1971	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1972	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1973	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1974	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1975	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1976	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1977	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1978	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1979	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1980	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Year Ending June	Humboldt	Imperial	Inyo	Kern	Kings	Lake	Lassen	Los Angeles	Madera	Marin
1960	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1961	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1962	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1963	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1964	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1965	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1966	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1967	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1968	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1969	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1970	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1971	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1972	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1973	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1974	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1975	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1976	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1977	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1978	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1979	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1980	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SOURCE: California State Department of Finance.

TABLE III—Continued

Provisional Projections of Public School Twelfth Grade Graduates By County Thru School Year Ending June 1980

Revised June 1964

Year Ending June	Mariposa	Mendocino	Merced	Modoc	Mono	Monterey	Napa	Nevada	Orange	Placer
1960	45	623	1,002	70	20	1,482	632	264	6,045	647
1961	45	607	1,100	86	22	1,623	708	263	7,343	822
1962	38	664	1,174	80	22	1,663	727	232	7,852	809
1963	48	627	1,172	75	15	1,708	763	241	9,094	926
1964	50	650	1,350	75	25	2,050	850	300	12,300	1,000
1965	50	775	1,525	100	25	2,275	975	350	14,350	1,100
1966	50	775	1,650	75	25	2,525	1,050	300	16,300	1,225
1967	50	750	1,725	75	25	2,525	950	325	17,675	1,300
1968	50	750	1,675	75	25	2,625	1,050	325	19,050	1,300
1969	50	725	1,725	75	25	2,725	1,050	300	21,200	1,350
1970	50	675	1,900	75	25	2,775	1,100	325	23,325	1,475
1971	50	725	1,950	75	25	2,925	1,150	325	25,850	1,525
1973	50	625	2,050	75	25	3,125	1,150	300	28,025	1,675
1973	50	650	2,050	75	25	3,175	1,200	325	29,600	1,725
1974	50	650	2,250	50	25	3,250	1,250	325	33,750	1,775
1975	50	625	2,350	50	25	3,475	1,300	325	36,400	1,850
1976	50	625	2,425	50	25	3,475	1,350	325	38,500	1,875
1977	50	625	2,475	50	25	3,500	1,400	325	40,625	1,900
1978	50	625	2,500	50	25	3,550	1,450	325	42,875	1,925
1979	50	625	2,525	50	25	3,575	1,475	325	44,100	1,975
1980	50	625	2,550	50	25	4,000	1,500	325	45,325	2,000

Year Ending June	Plumas	Riverside	Sacramento	San Benito	San Bernardino	San Diego	San Francisco	San Joaquin	San Luis Obispo	San Mateo
1960	164	2,789	5,322	171	5,262	9,266	4,216	2,629	730	4,036
1961	168	3,161	5,864	164	5,579	10,234	4,269	2,691	848	4,556
1962	162	3,573	6,299	152	5,813	11,520	4,311	2,900	911	4,664
1963	169	3,282	6,681	186	5,941	11,746	4,329	2,888	891	5,061
1964	200	4,200	8,400	175	7,100	14,150	5,050	3,325	1,100	6,500
1965	200	4,700	9,250	200	7,950	15,125	5,225	3,475	1,175	6,775
1966	225	5,050	9,950	225	8,225	15,225	5,625	3,550	1,200	7,000
1967	250	5,275	10,250	225	8,725	15,250	5,925	3,600	1,250	7,350
1968	250	5,550	10,400	200	8,800	15,250	5,750	3,550	1,225	7,350
1969	275	5,825	10,700	225	9,425	15,500	5,500	3,650	1,275	7,400
1970	225	6,125	10,800	250	9,700	16,000	5,500	3,700	1,400	7,850
1971	225	6,325	11,700	250	10,250	17,000	5,400	3,675	1,475	7,800
1972	200	6,650	12,150	250	10,625	17,500	5,400	3,700	1,475	8,125
1973	200	6,925	12,275	250	11,075	17,750	5,375	3,700	1,550	8,025
1974	225	7,450	12,975	250	11,625	18,400	5,325	3,725	1,550	8,200
1975	225	8,100	13,300	250	12,300	19,000	5,275	3,750	1,575	8,350
1976	225	8,300	13,600	250	12,700	19,600	5,275	3,750	1,600	8,550
1977	225	8,550	13,800	250	13,225	20,200	5,250	3,750	1,625	8,775
1978	225	8,825	14,025	250	13,750	20,750	5,250	3,775	1,675	8,900
1979	225	8,900	14,275	250	14,050	21,000	5,250	3,775	1,725	9,000
1980	225	8,950	14,500	250	14,300	21,175	5,250	3,800	1,750	9,075

TABLE III—Continued

Provisional Projections of Public School Twelfth Grade Graduates By County Thru School Year Ending June 1980

Revised June 1964

Year Ending June	Santa Barbara	Santa Clara	Santa Cruz	Shasta	Sierra	Siskiyou	Solano	Sonoma	Stanislaus	Sutter
1960	1,347	5,706	794	759	30	452	1,277	1,487	1,856	406
1961	1,731	6,696	956	774	46	429	1,362	1,612	2,101	433
1962	1,759	7,563	958	722	37	444	1,395	1,630	2,118	440
1963	2,107	7,951	1,001	741	34	431	1,567	1,710	2,193	411
1964	2,600	10,200	1,250	900	50	500	2,050	2,050	2,350	475
1965	2,800	11,325	1,375	1,000	50	600	2,150	2,325	2,575	525
1966	3,150	12,125	1,400	1,050	50	600	2,225	2,500	2,575	550
1967	3,350	13,250	1,525	1,150	50	600	2,150	2,500	2,600	600
1968	3,575	13,600	1,575	1,125	50	625	2,175	2,600	2,575	625
1969	4,000	14,975	1,650	1,150	50	650	2,150	2,725	2,650	625
1970	4,500	16,325	1,675	1,250	50	650	2,400	2,950	2,750	650
1971	5,000	17,650	1,675	1,300	50	625	2,550	3,075	2,775	700
1972	5,250	19,375	1,725	1,300	50	650	2,600	3,125	2,950	725
1973	5,600	20,400	1,750	1,350	50	600	2,700	3,250	2,875	700
1974	6,275	22,000	1,875	1,375	50	625	2,900	3,375	3,000	675
1975	6,900	23,725	1,950	1,425	50	650	2,950	3,550	2,975	650
1976	7,250	24,950	2,025	1,475	50	600	3,075	3,750	3,000	650
1977	7,600	26,150	2,100	1,500	50	625	3,175	3,875	3,025	650
1978	8,025	27,175	2,300	1,500	50	625	3,275	4,050	3,100	650
1979	8,275	27,925	2,400	1,525	50	650	3,300	4,125	3,100	650
1980	8,500	28,500	2,500	1,525	50	650	3,350	4,175	3,150	650

Year Ending June	Tehama	Trinity	Tulare	Tuolumne	Ventura	Yolo	Yuba	Total
1960	357	93	1,808	175	1,815	622	258	148,871
1961	349	82	1,907	179	2,101	683	283	160,486
1962	376	100	1,946	191	2,245	675	309	167,244*
1963	359	77	1,931	198	2,358	751	307	172,750*
1964	400	100	2,025	200	3,200	950	350	209,125
1965	400	100	2,275	250	3,700	1,050	400	226,600
1966	425	100	2,375	275	4,250	1,075	425	240,625
1967	425	100	2,375	250	4,575	1,075	400	247,800
1968	450	100	2,250	250	4,575	1,175	400	250,870
1969	450	100	2,300	275	5,150	1,225	400	262,050
1970	475	100	2,350	275	5,575	1,275	400	275,425
1971	475	100	2,400	275	6,000	1,250	425	287,200
1972	475	100	2,375	275	6,600	1,400	450	299,825
1973	425	100	2,325	275	7,025	1,400	475	305,000
1974	475	100	2,375	300	8,000	1,400	525	322,425
1975	500	100	2,425	325	8,750	1,500	600	334,100
1976	500	100	2,400	350	9,500	1,600	650	343,050
1977	500	100	2,400	350	10,350	1,650	650	352,175
1978	500	100	2,400	350	11,300	1,675	675	361,100
1979	500	100	2,400	350	12,075	1,725	675	367,000
1980	500	100	2,400	350	12,750	1,750	700	372,750

* Figures include 3 graduates from Alpine County.

TABLE IV

Projection of Full-time Students California Independent Institutions of Higher Education, By County of Location, 1965–1980

	Total Enrollment	Lower Division	Upper Division	Graduate and Professional
All Institutions				
1965	68,500	31,750	23,700	13,050
1970	81,800	37,175	27,575	17,050
1975	91,100	40,875	30,825	19,400
1980	99,100	43,850	33 525	21,725
Alameda County				
1965	3,000	1,450	850	700
1970	3,525	1,650	1,000	875
1975	3,800	1,750	1,100	950
1980	4,050	1.850	1,200	1,000
Contra Costa County				
1965	1,200	725	450	25
1970	1,600	875	625	100
1975	1,700	925	650	125
1980	1,775	950	675	150
Fresno County				
1965	325	200	125	
1970	475	250	225	
1975	550	275	275	
1980	575	300	275	
Inyo County				
1965	25	25		
1970	25	25		
1975	25	25		
1980	25	25		
Los Angeles County				
1965	30,000	13,500	12,000	4,500
1970	34,625	15,300	12,800	6,525
1975	38,500	17,000	14,000	7,500
1980	41,750	18,250	15,000	8,500
Marin County				
1965	825	225	200	400
1970	975	275	225	475
1975	1,100	300	250	550
1980	1,200	325	275	600
Monterey County				
1965	75		50	25
1970	150		100	50
1975	200		125	75
1980	250		150	100
Napa County				
1965	1,450	1,000	400	50
1970	1,750	1,175	525	50
1975	1,800	1,200	550	50
1980	1,800	1,200	550	50
Orange County				
1965	1,275	800	400	75
1970	1,575	1,000	475	100
1975	1,750	1,100	525	125
1980	1,950	1,200	600	150
Riverside County				
1965	1,400	950	400	50
1970	1,700	1,150	475	75
1975	1,950	1,300	550	100
1980	2,150	1,400	625	125
San Bernardino County				
1965	2,750	975	750	1,025
1970	3,475	1,200	1,075	1,200
1975	3,875	1,350	1,225	1,300
1980	4,200	1,475	1,325	1,400
San Diego County				
1965	2,875	1,775	900	200
1970	3,800	2,200	1,100	500
1975	4,675	2,500	1,450	725
1980	5,250	2,650	1,600	1,000
San Francisco County				
1965	5,250	2,225	1,650	1,375
1970	6,650	2,800	2,125	1,725
1975	7,450	3,100	2,400	1,950
1980	8,175	3,425	2,625	2,125

TABLE IV—Continued

Projection of Full-time Students California Independent Institutions of Higher Education, By County of Location, 1965–1980

	Total Enrollment	Lower Division	Upper Division	Graduate and Professional
San Joaquin County				
1965	2,625	1,200	825	600
1970	3,100	1,450	975	675
1975	3,450	1,600	1,100	750
1980	3,775	1,750	1,200	825
San Mateo County				
1965	1,225	800	300	125
1970	1,475	900	425	150
1975	1,600	950	475	175
1980	1,750	1,025	525	200
Santa Barbara County				
1965	550	300	250	
1970	700	350	325	25
1975	800	400	375	25
1980	800	400	375	25
Santa Clara County				
1965	12,175	4,750	3,675	3,750
1970	14,200	5,425	4,425	4,350
1975	15,450	5,750	4,900	4,800
1980	16,775	6,075	5,450	5,250
Santa Cruz County				
1965	425	300	125	
1970	500	350	150	
1975	500	350	150	
1980	500	350	150	
Ventura County				
1965	1,050	550	350	150
1970	1,500	800	525	175
1975	1,925	1,000	725	200
1980	2,350	1,200	925	225

SOURCE: California State Department of Finance.

TABLE V

Reported and Projected Junior College Full-time Enrollments of Existing Institutions 1961–1980

Fall	Alameda	Contra Costa	Fresno and Madera	Imperial	Kern	Lassen	Los Angeles	Marin
1961	3761	3969	3369	502	2906	148	46010	955
1962	4206	4229	3533	570	2903	177	47171	1165
1963	4739	4466	3396	606	3010	214	47548	1398
1965	6700	5950	4275	775	3700	300	60275	2075
1966	7550	6400	4625	900	3875	300	63450	2275
1967	7875	6650	4750	900	3850	300	64375	2325
1968	7750	6775	4875	875	3950	275	65025	2375
1969	8025	7150	4875	950	3850	500	67600	2625
1970	8650	7550	5050	1025	4125	300	70450	2800
1971	8850	7650	5150	1150	4200	325	72500	2950
1972	9450	7850	5150	1175	4250	325	75175	3225
1973	9575	7925	5025	1175	4325	325	75375	3300
1974	9950	8250	5125	1300	4400	325	79050	3425
1975	10275	8375	5150	1250	4350	325	80550	3500
1976	10400	8575	5250	1250	4350	325	81700	3550
1977	10550	8800	5350	1275	4350	325	82925	3625
1978	10725	9050	5475	1300	4400	325	83600	3675
1979	10875	9100	5475	1300	4425	325	84500	3750
1980	11050	9150	5500	1325	4425	325	85300	3800

Fall	Merced	Monterey	Napa	Orange	Placer	Riverside	(Los Rios Dis.) Sacramento	San Bernardino
1961	--	1799	576	7706	982	2166	3404	3939
1962	--	1880	697	8683	950	2544	3950	4168
1963	299	2140	899	9111	1055	2468	4746	4482
1965	575	2875	1175	13625	1200	3725	7575	6200
1966	700	3200	1275	15150	1300	4050	8275	6500
1967	775	3225	1175	16250	1350	4225	8625	6975
1968	800	3350	1325	17325	1325	4400	8800	7050
1969	875	3475	1325	19075	1375	4650	9050	7550
1970	1000	3550	1400	20875	1475	4900	9150	7750
1971	1050	3725	1475	23000	1525	5050	9850	8200
1972	1150	3975	1475	24800	1675	5325	10275	8500
1973	1200	4050	1525	26050	1725	5550	10375	8850
1974	1325	4150	1600	29525	1775	5950	10950	9300
1975	1400	4425	1650	31850	1850	6475	11250	9850
1976	1475	4425	1725	33700	1875	6650	11525	10150
1977	1525	4475	1775	35550	1900	6850	11700	10575
1978	1575	4525	1850	37525	1925	7050	11900	11000
1979	1625	4550	1875	38600	1975	7125	12100	11250
1980	1650	5100	1925	39650	2000	7150	12200	11450

Fall	San Diego	San Francisco	San Joaquin	San Mateo	Santa Barbara	Santa Clara	Santa Cruz	Shasta
1961	4864	4658	2093	2945	1232	3982	698	974
1962	5603	4960	2222	3147	1331	4317	1052	1007
1963	6257	5073	2422	3664	1775	5662	1179	1182
1965	8625	6175	2950	5225	2400	8500	1725	1650
1966	8975	6675	3050	5525	2750	9325	1775	1750
1967	9150	7050	3125	5875	2950	10475	1975	1950
1968	9300	6875	3125	5950	3175	11025	2075	1925
1969	9600	6600	3250	6075	3600	12425	2175	1975
1970	10075	6625	3325	6525	4050	13875	2225	2150
1971	10875	6525	3350	6550	4500	15350	2250	2250
1972	11375	6550	3400	6900	4725	17250	2325	2250
1973	11550	6550	3425	6900	5050	18350	2375	2325
1974	11950	6525	3450	7125	5650	20025	2525	2375
1975	12350	6500	3475	7300	6200	21825	2625	2450
1976	12750	6525	3475	7475	6525	23075	2725	2550
1977	13125	6525	3475	7675	6850	24200	2825	2600
1978	13500	6550	3500	7800	7225	25125	3100	2600
1979	13650	6575	3500	7875	7450	25825	3250	2625
1980	13775	6575	3525	7950	7650	26375	3375	2625

TABLE V—Continued

Reported and Projected Junior College Full-time Enrollments of Existing Institutions
1961–1980

Fall	Siskiyou	Solano	Sonoma	Stanislaus	Tulare	Ventura	Yuba	Total
1961	217	746	1674	1750	2000	1536	1075	112636
1962	235	707	1734	2811	2413	1654	1264	121283
1963	276	1091	1753	2220	1776	1921	1393	128221
1965	450	1550	2275	2575	2150	3050	1850	172150
1966	475	1625	2450	2575	2250	3525	1950	184500
1967	500	1600	2425	2600	2250	3825	1975	191350
1968	575	1625	2500	2575	2225	3850	2050	195125
1969	625	1625	2625	2650	2175	4350	2125	204625
1970	650	1825	2825	2750	2225	4750	2275	216200
1971	650	1950	2925	2775	2275	5100	2375	226350
1972	675	2000	2950	2950	2250	5600	2550	237525
1973	625	2100	3050	2875	2200	5975	2600	242300
1974	675	2250	3150	3000	2250	6800	2725	256875
1975	725	2275	3300	2975	2300	7450	2825	267100
1976	675	2375	3475	3000	2275	8075	2975	274875
1977	725	2450	3575	3025	2275	8800	2975	282650
1978	725	2550	3750	3100	2275	9600	3025	290325
1979	775	2550	3825	3100	2275	10275	3050	295450
1980	775	2600	3850	3150	2275	10850	3100	300450

SOURCE: State Department of Finance.

TABLE VI

California State Colleges First-time Freshmen by County of Graduation—Fall 1963

County	1963 H.S. Grads	All Campuses	Hayward	Cal Poly (KV)	Cal Poly (SLO)	Chico	Fresno	Humboldt	Long Beach	Los Angeles	Fullerton	Sacramento	San Diego	Sonoma	San Fernando	San Francisco	San Jose
Alameda	9417	1253	536	1	59	56	12	18	4	1	----	8	2	2	2	238	314
Alpine	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Amador	137	15	----	1	2	1	1	1	----	----	----	7	----	----	----	1	1
Butte	1116	231	----	----	3	208	2	1	----	----	----	3	1	2	----	6	5
Calaveras	115	15	----	----	1	3	1	1	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	1	2
Colusa	148	17	----	----	2	4	3	1	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	2	2
Contra Costa	5710	424	3	3	53	67	36	14	1	----	----	22	5	1	2	116	91
Del Norte	166	26	----	----	1	----	----	15	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	6
El Dorado	338	30	----	----	2	4	2	----	----	1	----	12	----	----	1	3	5
Fresno	4203	744	----	2	19	1	687	2	1	4	----	2	2	----	3	5	16
Glenn	232	40	----	1	1	32	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	4
Humboldt	1198	289	----	----	5	6	4	254	1	----	----	5	----	----	----	6	8
Imperial	739	18	----	2	3	1	1	2	----	----	----	----	7	----	----	----	2
Inyo	155	24	----	----	13	----	4	----	3	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	2
Kern	3467	100	1	3	42	3	12	----	6	1	----	4	8	----	2	4	14
Kings	686	36	----	----	6	2	20	----	----	----	----	3	1	----	1	1	2
Lake	155	30	----	----	1	5	1	1	1	1	----	11	----	----	----	3	6
Lassen	190	11	----	----	----	9	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Los Angeles	62457	4783	3	463	214	16	44	33	1345	942	47	11	182	----	1113	75	295
Madera	437	57	----	----	14	1	36	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	5
Marin	1711	140	1	----	11	12	3	4	----	----	1	2	1	9	----	67	29
Mariposa	48	9	2	----	1	----	4	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Mendocino	627	85	----	----	11	17	3	13	2	1	----	7	1	14	----	7	9
Merced	1172	116	----	2	23	5	53	4	1	----	1	2	4	----	----	9	12
Modoc	75	8	----	----	1	5	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Mono	15	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Monterey	1708	59	----	----	22	2	5	----	1	----	----	3	----	----	1	8	17
Napa	763	21	----	----	1	3	----	5	----	----	----	4	----	2	----	4	2
Nevada	241	8	----	----	2	----	----	1	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	1	1
Orange	9094	647	----	50	49	3	6	4	253	4	164	----	61	----	3	4	46
Placer	926	43	----	----	7	6	----	2	----	----	----	21	2	----	----	1	4
Plumas	169	20	----	----	1	11	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	1	2	1
Riverside	3282	159	----	32	21	4	5	2	15	5	3	1	63	----	----	3	5
Sacramento	6681	588	----	1	25	30	5	5	----	----	----	472	4	----	----	17	29
San Benito	186	9	----	----	2	----	4	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1	1
San Bernardino	5941	264	----	95	26	2	17	3	22	5	2	3	40	----	4	13	32
San Diego	11746	1767	1	15	27	2	3	12	16	1	3	----	1628	3	5	11	40
San Francisco	4329	431	----	----	9	6	2	3	----	2	----	2	5	----	----	357	45
San Joaquin	2888	130	----	----	19	10	13	1	----	----	----	41	1	----	----	18	27
San Luis Obispo	891	159	----	----	119	----	13	2	----	1	1	4	5	----	1	4	9
San Mateo	5061	552	2	7	41	24	9	3	5	----	----	6	4	----	1	207	243
Santa Barbara	2107	123	----	4	61	5	6	2	6	1	----	2	6	----	2	9	19
Santa Clara	7951	1294	1	1	77	32	5	9	5	----	----	----	13	1	2	37	1111
Santa Cruz	1001	18	----	----	3	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	0	----	----	2	11
Shasta	741	46	----	----	8	19	1	5	1	----	----	1	0	----	----	8	3
Sierra	34	3	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
Siskiyou	431	35	----	----	2	19	----	2	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	2	6
Solano	1567	92	----	----	15	19	2	1	2	----	----	24	1	4	----	9	15
Sonoma	1710	97	----	----	14	7	6	3	1	----	----	7	1	32	----	11	15
Stanislaus	2193	51	----	----	6	4	7	7	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	11	12
Sutter	411	23	----	----	2	8	2	1	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	7
Tehama	359	52	----	----	----	43	1	1	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	5
Trinity	77	11	----	----	----	6	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	1	----
Tulare	1931	43	----	1	14	1	18	----	----	2	----	2	1	----	----	2	2
Tuolumne	198	18	----	----	1	1	4	1	----	----	----	7	----	----	----	2	2
Ventura	2358	88	----	6	28	4	6	2	5	1	----	1	6	1	10	2	16
Yolo	751	97	----	----	9	9	5	----	----	----	----	67	1	----	----	3	3
Yuba	307	15	----	----	1	3	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	4	4
Total	172747	15465	560	691	1102	742	1076	447	1699	973	222	803	2059	71	1155	1300	2565
Out-of-State	----	----	(21)	(41)	(144)	(33)	(58)	(20)	(90)	(37)	(14)	(36)	(108)	(3)	(61)	(120)	(170)

TABLE VII

University of California

First-time Freshmen by County of High School Graduation—Fall 1963

County	1963 H.S. Grads	All Campuses	Berkeley	Davis	Los Angeles	Riverside	Santa Barbara
Alameda	9417	586	413	97	12	7	57
Alpine	--	--	--	--			
Amador	137	7	4	3			
Butte	1116	35	8	19			8
Calaveras	115	6	1	4			1
Colusa	148	8	1	6			1
Contra Costa	5710	404	222	109	12	5	56
Del Norte	166	3	--	1			2
El Dorado	338	11	5	4			2
Fresno	4203	86	46	12	9	1	18
Glenn	232	9	5	4			
Humboldt	1198	16	9	5	1		1
Imperial	739	18	4	--	6	3	5
Inyo	155	8	--	1	1	1	5
Kern	3467	73	24	8	9	7	25
Kings	686	17	4	4	2	1	6
Lake	155	9	1	3			5
Lassen	190	6	4	2			
Los Angeles	62457	3701	775	71	2024	204	627
Madera	437	16	10	--	3		3
Marin	1711	165	96	30	3	4	32
Mariposa	48	--	--	--			
Mendocino	627	27	15	7	1		4
Merced	1172	47	22	12	2	1	10
Modoc	75	2	--	2			
Mono	15	2	--	1			1
Monterey	1708	69	32	11	1	1	24
Napa	763	28	15	11	1		1
Nevada	241	9	4	5			
Orange	9094	336	65	4	116	61	90
Placer	926	26	6	17			3
Plumas	169	8	2	5			1
Riverside	3282	192	20	19	20	104	29
Sacramento	6681	286	97	157	8	1	23
San Benito	186	3	--	1			2
San Bernardino	5941	235	51	8	60	72	44
San Diego	11746	363	112	16	71	65	99
San Francisco	4329	252	174	46	1	4	27
San Joaquin	2888	95	52	39			4
San Luis Obispo	891	30	9	6	3		12
San Mateo	5061	344	186	54	14	6	84
Santa Barbara	2107	198	21	5	11	6	155
Santa Clara	7951	376	195	45	24	6	106
Santa Cruz	1001	32	18	3	1		10
Shasta	741	17	8	7			2
Sierra	34	1	--	1			
Siskiyou	431	17	5	11	1		
Solano	1567	59	20	33	4		2
Sonoma	1710	63	30	24	3	2	4
Stanislaus	2193	35	14	14	3	2	2
Sutter	411	13	2	9	2		
Tehama	359	7	2	5			
Trinity	77	3	3	--			
Tulare	1931	22	10	1	4		7
Tuolumne	198	9	5	4			
Ventura	2358	105	21	6	26	2	50
Yolo	751	67	17	46	2	1	1
Yuba	307	11	--	10			1
Total		8573	2865	1028	2461	567	1652

TABLE VIII

Rates per 1,000 Public High School Graduates in 1963 Attending California Higher Educational Institutions as First-time Freshmen, Fall, 1963

	Area	1963 H.S. Grads (Pub)	U.C.		C.S.C.		J.C.'s		Private Institutions		Total	
			No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Alameda	2	9417	586	62	1253	133	2579	274	376	40	4794	509
Alpine	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Amador	2	137	7	51	15	109	29	212	1	7	52	380
Butte	1	1116	35	31	231	207	261	234	16	14	543	487
Calaveras	2	115	6	52	15	130	30	261	1	9	52	452
Colusa	2	148	8	54	17	115	71	480	6	41	102	689
Contra Costa	2	5710	404	71	424	74	2299	403	184	32	3311	580
Del Norte	1	166	3	18	26	157	18	108	4	24	51	307
El Dorado	2	338	11	32	30	89	103	305	9	27	153	453
Fresno	3	4203	86	20	744	177	2146	511	147	35	3123	743
Glenn	1	232	9	39	40	172	44	190	7	30	100	431
Humboldt	1	1198	16	13	289	241	118	99	22	18	445	371
Imperial	5	739	18	24	18	24	318	430	23	31	377	510
Inyo	3	155	8	52	24	155	47	303	7	45	86	555
Kern	3	3467	73	21	100	29	1567	452	117	34	1807	535
Kings	3	686	17	25	36	52	186	271	20	29	259	377
Lake	2	155	9	58	30	194	73	471	3	19	115	742
Lassen	1	190	6	32	11	58	98	516	--		115	605
Los Angeles	4	62457	3701	59	4783	77	21593	346	3302	53	33379	534
Madera	3	437	16	37	57	130	160	366	12	28	245	561
Marin	2	1711	165	96	140	82	739	432	123	72	1167	682
Mariposa	3	48	--	--	9	188	22	458	1	21	32	667
Mendocino	1	627	27	43	85	135	160	255	11	18	283	451
Merced	3	1172	47	40	116	99	434	370	33	28	630	538
Modoc	1	75	2	27	8	107	13	173	--		23	307
Mono	3	15	2	133	1	67	3	200	1	67	7	467
Monterey	2	1708	69	40	59	35	839	491	69	40	1036	606
Napa	2	763	28	37	21	28	491	644	42	55	582	763
Nevada	1	241	9	37	8	3	16	66	5	21	38	158
Orange	4	9094	336	37	30	71	3780	416	361	40	4507	496
Placer	2	926	26	28	43	46	467	504	15	16	551	595
Plumas	1	169	8	47	20	118	71	420	4	24	103	609
Riverside	4	3282	192	58	159	48	1353	412	149	45	1853	657
Sacramento	2	6681	286	43	588	88	2199	329	155	23	3223	483
San Benito	3	186	3	16	9	48	17	91	2	10	31	167
San Bernardino	4	5941	235	40	264	44	2377	400	232	39	3108	523
San Diego	5	11741	363	31	1767	150	5109	435	521	44	7760	661
San Francisco	2	4329	252	58	431	100	1991	460	384	89	3058	706
San Joaquin	2	2888	95	33	130	45	1121	388	170	59	1516	525
San Luis Obispo	4	891	30	34	159	178	197	221	24	27	410	460
San Mateo	2	5061	344	68	552	109	2024	400	262	52	3182	629
Santa Barbara	4	2107	198	94	123	58	865	411	132	63	1313	625
Santa Clara	2	7951	376	47	1294	163	2809	353	288	36	4767	600
Santa Cruz	2	1001	32	32	18	18	806	805	73	73	929	920
Shasta	1	741	17	23	46	62	413	557	6	8	475	641
Sierra	1	34	1	29	3	88	5	147	--		9	265
Siskiyou	1	431	17	39	35	81	192	446	10	23	254	589
Solano	2	1567	59	38	92	59	850	542	32	20	1033	659
Sonoma	2	1710	63	37	97	57	726	425	96	56	982	574
Stanislaus	3	2193	35	16	51	23	847	386	80	37	1013	462
Sutter	2	411	13	32	23	56	212	516	8	20	256	623
Tehama	1	359	7	19	52	145	97	270	6	17	162	451
Trinity	1	77	3	39	11	143	29	377	--		43	558
Tulare	3	1931	22	11	43	22	1093	566	46	24	1204	623
Tuolumne	3	198	9	45	18	91	59	298	9	46	95	480
Ventura	4	2358	105	44	88	37	959	407	137	58	1289	547
Yolo	2	751	67	89	97	129	80	107	14	19	322	429
Yuba	1	307	11	36	15	49	171	557	9	29	206	671
(Not distributed by	county)						1185					
TOTAL		172750	8573	49.6	15465	90	66561	385	7767	45	96571	559

TABLE IX

Summary of Public High School Graduates by Primary and Secondary Enrollment Zones of Possible New State Colleges, 1970–71 to 1980

Year	Contra Costa	Kern	Los Angeles (Glendale-Griffith Park)	San Mateo	Ventura
Primary Zone					
1970–71	9,275	4,800	7,432	7,800	6,000
71–72	9,500	4,850	7,704	8,125	6,600
72–73	9,600	4,950	7,726	8,025	7,025
73–74	10,000	5,025	8,102	8,200	8,000
74–75	10,150	4,975	8,257	8,350	8,750
75–76	10,400	4,975	8,374	8,550	9,500
76–77	10,675	4,975	8,499	8,775	10,350
77–78	10,975	5,025	8,569	8,900	11,300
78–79	11,025	5,050	8,662	9,000	12,075
79–80	11,100	5,050	8,744	9,075	12,750
Secondary Zone					
1970–71	29,500	3,475	51,936	39,350	5,000
71–72	30,700	3,475	53,841	41,975	5,250
72–73	30,925	3,450	53,991	43,100	5,600
73–74	31,700	3,525	56,618	45,250	6,275
74–75	32,150	3,600	57,706	47,375	6,900
75–76	32,400	3,575	58,523	48,750	7,250
76–77	32,625	3,575	59,394	50,100	7,600
77–78	32,975	3,600	59,884	51,500	8,025
78–79	33,125	3,600	60,537	52,425	8,275
79–80	33,400	3,600	61,109	53,250	8,500

Secondary Zones are as follows:

1. Contra Costa—Alameda, Marin, San Francisco, San Joaquin, and Solano.
2. Kern—Kings and Tulare.
3. Los Angeles—Zones 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 of Los Angeles County. See Map, page 50, Los Angeles County Enrollment Zone.
4. San Mateo—Alameda, San Francisco, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz.
5. Ventura—Santa Barbara.

NOTE: The definition of primary and secondary zones were developed by the Office of Institutional Research of the California State Colleges. Projections of High School Graduates were developed by the California Department of Finance.

TABLE X

Summary of Levels of Factors Selected for Enrollment Projections for Possible New State Colleges After an Initial Ten-year Period of Development, With Projected Enrollments for 1980–81

Factors	Contra Costa	Kern	Los Angeles (Glendale)	San Mateo	Ventura
1. First-time freshmen as percent of prior high school graduates:					
From primary zone[1]	8.5	12.8	8.5	8.5	8.5
From secondary zone	1.3	2.3	1.3	1.3	2.3
2. First-time freshmen from primary and secondary zones as a percent of the first-time from California	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
3. First-time freshmen from California as a percent of total first-time	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0
4. Undergraduate transfers as a percent of first-time freshmen[2]	91.8	83.1	91.8	91.8	91.8
5. "Old" as a percent of prior year total undergraduate enrollment	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7
6. Graduate enrollment as a percent of total undergraduate enrollment	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
7. Ratio of annual FTE to total fall enrollment	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
8. Projected Enrollment (1980–91)					
a. Total first-time	1,530	810	1,700	1,620	1,420
b. Undergraduate transfers	1,400	670	1,560	1,490	1,300
c. Total fall undergraduates	7,240	3,590	7,800	7,390	6,490
d. Total graduate enrollment	460	230	500	470	420
e. Total annual FTE	6,930	3,440	7,470	7,070	6,220
f. Total full-time enrollment	7,700	3,820	8,300	7,860	6,910

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[1] It is assumed that 85% of the State College enrollment from a county would enroll in a State College located in that county. An assumed rate for Kern County for 1975 to all State Colleges is 15%, of which 85% or 12.8% would enroll at a State College in that county. A rate of 8.5%, or 85% of 10, was used for the other areas.

[2] It was assumed that undergraduate transfers would be 83.1% of total first-time freshmen for Kern County. The other areas have an assumed rate of 91.8%.

NOTE: The above projections were computed from rates developed by the Office of Institutional Research of the California State Colleges.

TABLE XI

Estimated Effect of a New State College in Contra Costa County on Potential Enrollments From Contra Costa County to Existing State Colleges

(Full-time)

Year	Estimated Enroll. Potential Diversion	Possible Contra Costa State College	Existing State Colleges				Totals
			Hayward	San Francisco	San Jose	Other State Colleges	
	Status Quo						
1962	From Contra Costa Co.[1]		268	853	555	639	2,315
	Per cent		11.6	36.8	24.0	27.6	100.0
1980	From Contra Costa Co.[2]		1,665	1,665	832	1,388	5,550
	Per cent		30.0	30.0	15.0	25.0	100.0
	Assume New S.C.[3]						
1980	From Contra Costa Co.	[4]6,605	388	388	233	156	7,770
	Per cent	85.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	100.0
1980	Diversion from Existing State College Potentials		1,277	1,277	599	1,232	4,385

[1] The 2,315 students from Contra Costa County attending all State Colleges in fall 1962 were 42.3% of the 5,471 public high school graduates of 1961–62 for Contra Costa.

[2] Assume 50% of projected 11,100 public high school graduates for 1979–80 attend all State Colleges. The increase from 42.3% to 50% due primarily to development of California State College at Hayward.

[3] Assume 70% of projected 11,100 high school graduates will attend all State Colleges, if one is established in Contra Costa, with 85% attending the local new State College. Actual data for 1962, for the state, indicates total state college enrollments of 75.0% of prior year public high school graduates. Of this proportion, from 85–90% attended state colleges in their own county, if available and enrolling freshmen.

[4] Additional students from other counties would attend a new Contra Costa State College, perhaps 10% of a projected total enrollment of 7,700 full-time students.

NOTE: The tables are based on factors developed by the staff of the State Colleges Trustees.

TABLE XII

Estimated Effect of a New State College in Los Angeles County on Potential Enrollments At Existing State Colleges

(Full-time)

Year	Estimated Enroll. Potential Diversion	Possible Glendale State College	Existing State Colleges						Totals
			Cal Poly (K-V)	Long Beach	Los Angeles	San Fernando Valley	South Bay	Other State Colleges	
	Status Quo								
1962	From Los Angeles County[1]		1,840	5,088	6,669	4,303	------------	3,676	21,576
	Per cent		8.5	23.6	30.9	19.9	------------	17.0	100.0
1980	From Los Angeles County[2]		4,939	8,980	11,225	8,980	8,082	2,694	44,900
	Per cent		11.0	20.0	25.0	20.0	18.0	6.0	100.0
	Assume New S.C.								
1980	From Los Angeles County	[3]6,735	4,490	8,531	8,082	7,633	7,184	2,245	44,900
	Per cent	15.0	10.0	19.0	18.0	17.0	16.0	5.0	100.0
1980	Diversion from Existing State College Potentials		449	449	3,143	1,347	898	449	6,735

[1] The 21,576 full-time students from Los Angeles County attending all state colleges in fall 1962 were 35.4 per cent of the 61,025 public high school graduates of 1961–62 for Los Angeles County.

[2] Assume 40% of projected 112,250 public high school graduates for 1979–80 attend all state colleges. The increase from 35.4% to 40% is due to development of South Bay State College.

[3] Additional students from other counties would attend a new state college in Los Angeles County, perhaps 5% of a projected total enrollment of 8,300 full-time students.

NOTE: The tables are based on factors developed by the staff of the State Colleges Trustees.

TABLE XIII

Estimated Effect of a New State College in San Mateo County on Potential Enrollments At Existing State Colleges

(Full-time)

Year	Estimated Enroll. Potential Diversion	Possible San Mateo S.C.	Existing State Colleges				Totals
			San Francisco	San Jose	Hayward	All Other State Colleges	
	Status Quo						
1962	From San Mateo Co.[1]		1,723	1,437	9	335	3,504
	Per cent		49.2	41.0	0.2	9.6	100.0
1980	From San Mateo Co.[2]		3,131	2,654	681	340	6,806
	Per cent		46.0	39.0	10.0	5.0	100.0
	Assume New S.C.[3]						
1980	From San Mateo Co.	[4]5,785	340	340	204	137	6,806
	Per cent	85.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	100.0
1980	Diversion from Existing State College Potentials		2,791	2,314	477	203	5,785

[1] The 3,504 students from San Mateo County attending all State Colleges in fall 1962 were 75% of the 4,664 1961–62 public High School graduates of San Mateo County.

[2] Assume 75% of projected 9,075 public High School graduates for 1979–80 attend all State Colleges.

[3] Assume 85% of all San Mateo County State College enrollees will attend local State College if established.

[4] Additional students from other counties would attend a new San Mateo State College, perhaps 15% of a projected total enrollment of 7,860 full-time students.

NOTE: The tables are based on factors developed by the staff of the State College Trustees.

TABLE XIV

The University of California—Estimates of Four-term Enrollments, June 1964

	Total[1]	Berkeley	Davis	Los Angeles	Riverside	[2]San Francisco	Santa Barbara	Irvine	San Diego	Santa Cruz
Actual										
1961 Fall	53,761	23,605	3,441	18,676	1,963	1,885	4,041	--	150	--
1962 Fall	58,005	24,968	4,041	19,987	2,158	1,945	4,706	--	200	--
1963 Fall	64,001	26,632	4,905	21,696	2,625	2,002	5,858	--	283	--
Projected										
1965 Fall	78,025	27,500	7,100	26,250	4,225	2,100	8,650	825	1,125	250
1966 Fall	85,775	27,500	8,300	27,500	5,400	2,200	9,875	1,875	2,000	1,125
1967 Winter	81,625	25,925	8,100	26,575	5,000	2,125	9,275	1,725	1,850	1,050
1967 Spring	81,625	25,925	8,100	26,575	5,000	2,125	9,275	1,725	1,850	1,050
1967 Summer	13,675	13,675								
1967 Fall	89,575	27,500	9,050	27,500	5,875	2,275	10,650	2,325	2,775	1,625
1968 Winter	85,225	25,725	8,850	26,650	5,475	2,200	10,100	2,150	2,575	1,500
1968 Spring	83,700	24,200	8,850	26,650	5,475	2,200	10,100	2,150	2,575	1,500
1968 Summer	32,250	13,950		13,475			4,825			
1968 Fall	92,775	27,500	9,575	27,500	6,575	2,350	11,225	2,825	3,100	2,125
1969 Winter	85,975	24,475	9,400	25,500	6,125	2,275	10,725	2,625	2,875	1,975
1969 Spring	84,100	24,150	9,400	24,475	6,125	2,275	10,200	2,625	2,875	1,975
1969 Summer	32,250	13,575		13,750			4,925			
1969 Fall	95,725	27,500	10,125	27,500	6,975	2,475	11,400	3,350	3,700	2,700
1970 Winter	87,975	25,250	9,950	24,525	6,475	2,375	10,325	3,100	3,475	2,500
1970 Spring	87,525	24,900	9,950	24,525	6,475	2,375	10,325	3,100	3,475	2,500
1970 Summer	32,200	13,950		13,550			4,700			
1970 Fall	97,775	27,500	10,700	27,500	7,125	2,525	11,175	3,850	4,500	2,900
1971 Winter	90,975	25,225	10,525	25,225	6,625	2,425	10,450	3,575	4,225	2,700
1971 Spring	89,825	24,500	10,525	24,900	6,625	2,425	10,350	3,575	4,225	2,700
1971 Summer	32,650	13,975		13,775			4,900			
1971 Fall	100,400	27,500	11,150	27,500	7,625	2,550	11,250	4,450	5,125	3,250
1972 Winter	93,450	25,225	10,975	25,125	7,125	2,450	10,575	4,150	4,800	3,025
1972 Spring	92,250	24,500	10,975	24,625	7,125	2,450	10,525	4,150	4,800	3,025
1972 Summer	35,925	14,025		13,925			5,250		2,800	
1972 Fall	104,775	27,500	11,900	27,500	8,250	2,575	12,000	5,375	5,800	3,875
1973 Winter	97,600	25,225	11,700	25,100	7,725	2,475	11,275	5,000	5,450	3,625
1973 Spring	96,000	24,500	11,700	24,625	7,725	2,475	11,200	5,000	5,150	3,625
1973 Summer	39,550	14,050		13,975			5,575	2,775	3,225	
1973 Fall	109,075	27,500	12,625	27,500	8,900	2,575	12,650	6,275	6,525	4,525
1974 Winter	101,475	25,225	12,425	25,100	8,325	2,475	11,875	5,975	5,850	4,225
1974 Spring	99,800	24,500	12,425	24,625	8,325	2,475	11,800	5,623	5,800	4,225
1974 Summer	40,675	14,100		13,975			5,925	3,275	3,400	
1974 Fall	112,975	27,500	13,225	27,500	9,500	2,575	13,325	7,225	7,075	5,050
1975 Winter	105,075	25,225	13,050	25,100	8,900	2,500	12,500	6,550	6,525	4,725
1975 Spring	103,550	24,500	13,050	24,625	8,900	2,500	12,400	6,475	6,375	4,725
1975 Summer	43,950	14,075		13,975			6,225	3,550	3,700	2,425
1975 Fall	116,150	27,500	13,775	27,500	10,000	2,600	13,925	8,075	7,425	5,350
1976 Winter	108,300	25,225	13,625	25,100	9,400	2,500	13,025	7,500	6,825	5,100
1976 Spring	106,375	24,500	13,625	24,625	9,400	2,500	12,925	7,375	6,700	4,725

Source: University of California, Office of Analytical Studies.

TABLE XV

Zonal Rates First-time Entering Freshmen per 1,000 Public High School Graduates, 1961, 1962, 1963, University of California—Davis, Santa Barbara, Riverside, Berkeley, Los Angeles

Campus and Zone	Year		
	1961	1962	1963
Davis			
County of location	68.8	71.1	61.2
Contiguous Counties	17.9	24.4	22.5
Other Area Counties	9.7	9.1	11.6
All Other Counties	2.0	2.1	2.2
Santa Barbara			
County of location	71.0	74.5	73.6
Contiguous Counties	15.6	19.6	19.1
Other Area Counties	7.8	9.5	9.8
All Other Counties	4.5	5.7	7.4
Riverside			
County of location	29.7	24.6	31.7
Contiguous Counties	4.3	3.9	4.3
Other Area Counties	1.3	.8	1.5
All Other Counties	1.4	.8	1.3
Berkeley			
County of location	54.9	42.3	43.8
Contiguous Counties	37.4	34.4	32.0
Other Area Counties	20.0	17.9	19.0
All Other Counties	10.9	11.4	10.7
Los Angeles			
County of location	28.5	28.9	31.0
Contiguous Counties	7.4	8.1	11.1
Other Area Counties	8.0	6.6	5.4
All Other Counties	1.9	2.0	2.3

TABLE XVI

General Relations of First-time Entering Freshmen, Undergraduate and Graduate Students 1961, 1962, 1963, University of California—Davis, Santa Barbara, Riverside, Berkeley, Los Angeles

Students	Year		
	1961	1962	1963
Davis			
First-Time Freshmen	793	879	1028
% of Total Undergraduates	30.6%	28.3%	27.8%
Total Undergraduates	2591	3108	3713
Graduate Students	850	933	1192
% of Undergraduates	32.8%	30.0%	32.1%
Santa Barbara			
First-Time Freshmen	1127	1410	1652
% of Total Undergraduates	29.3%	31.6%	29.9%
Total Undergraduates	3851	4456	5522
Graduate Students	190	250	336
% of Total Undergraduates	4.9%	5.6%	6.1%
Riverside			
First-Time Freshmen	526	456	567
% of Total Undergraduates	29.6%	25.2%	27.3%
Total Undergraduates	1773	1806	2075
Graduate Students	190	352	550
% of Total Undergraduates	10.7%	19.5%	26.5%
Berkeley			
First-Time Freshmen	2902	2870	2865
% of Total Undergraduates	18.4%	17.3%	16.3%
Total Undergraduates	15750	16596	17547
Graduate Students	7855	8372	9085
% of Total Undergraduates	49.9%	50.4%	51.8%
Los Angeles			
First-Time Freshmen	2030	2098	2461
% of Total Undergraduates	16.2%	15.9%	17.4%
Total Undergraduates	12501	13170	14139
Graduate Students	6175	6817	7557
% of Total Undergraduates	49.4%	51.8%	53.4%

TABLE XVII

1980 Potential Enrollment of First-time Entering Freshmen Assuming a New University Campus in the South San Joaquin Valley

ZONE	1980 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES RELATED TO COUNTIES				
	MADERA	FRESNO	TULARE	KERN	Entrants per[1] 1000 High School Graduates
County of Location	475	6,675	2,400	5,050	68.8
Contiguous Counties	9,650	7,100	13,150	3,825	22.5
Other Area Counties	12,275	8,625	6,850	13,525	9.7
All Other Counties	350,350	350,350	350,350	350,350	2.1

ZONE	FIRST-TIME ENTERING FRESHMEN RELATED TO COUNTIES			
	MADERA	FRESNO	TULARE	KERN
County of Location	33	459	165	347
Contiguous Counties	217	160	296	86
Other Area Counties	119	84	66	131
All Other Counties	736	736	736	736
Total	1105	1439	1263	1300

1980 Potential Enrollment Assuming a New University Campus In the South San Joaquin Valley

STUDENTS[2]	1980 POTENTIAL ENROLLMENTS RELATED TO COUNTIES			
	MADERA	FRESNO	TULARE	KERN
First-time Entering Freshmen	1105	1439	1263	1300
Total Undergraduates	3904	5085	4463	4594
Total Graduate Students	1171	1525	1339	1378
Total Potential	5075	6610	5802	5972
Percent from Outside Area	66.6%	51.1%	58.3%	56.6%

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[1] Rates are comparable area by area with rates of the Davis Campus 1961–63.

[2] Rates are comparable with the Davis pattern of distribution of students, 1961–63, i.e. first-time entering freshmen 28.3% undergraduates, and graduate students 30% of undergraduate.

TABLE XVIII

1980 Potential Enrollment of First-time Entering Freshmen Assuming a New University Campus in North Sacramento Valley

ZONE	1980 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES RELATED TO COUNTIES		
	SHASTA	TEHAMA	Entrants [1]per 1000 High School Graduates
County of Location	1,525	500	68.8
Contiguous Counties	1,825	4,925	22.5
Other Area Counties	5,950	3,875	9.7
All Other Counties	363,450	363,450	2.1

ZONE	FIRST-TIME ENTERING FRESHMEN RELATED TO COUNTIES	
	SHASTA	TEHAMA
County of Location	105	34
Contiguous Counties	41	111
Other Area Counties	58	38
All Other Counties	763	763
Total	967	946

1980 Potential Enrollments Assuming a New University Campus In the North Sacramento Valley

STUDENTS[2]	1980 POTENTIAL ENROLLMENTS RELATED TO COUNTIES	
	SHASTA	TEHAMA
First-time entering Freshmen	967	946
Total Undergraduates	3416	3342
Total Graduates	1025	1003
Total Potential	4441	4345
Percent from Outside Area	78.9%	80.7%

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[1] Rates are comparable area by area for rates of the Davis Campus 1961–63.

[2] Factors are comparable to the Davis pattern of distribution of students 1961–63, i.e. first-time entering freshmen 28.3% of undergraduates and graduate students 30% of undergraduates.

TABLE XIX

1980 Potential Enrollment of First-time Entering Freshmen Assuming a New University Campus, Los Angeles County

ZONE	1980 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	ENTRANTS [1]PER 1000 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES	FIRST-TIME ENTERING FRESHMEN
County of Location	112,250	28.9	1737[2]
Contiguous Counties	72,375	8.1	586
Other Area Counties	19,200	6.6	127
All Other Counties	168,925	2.0	338
Total			2788

1980 Potential Enrollment Assuming a New University Campus, Los Angeles County

STUDENTS[3]	POTENTIAL ENROLLMENTS
First-time Entering Freshmen	2788
Total Undergraduates	9324
Total Graduate Students	559
Total Potential	9883
Percent from Outside Area	12.1%

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[1] Rates are comparable area by area with rates of U.C.L.A. 1961–63.

[2] The number derived from the rate is reduced by 1,507. Using the percentage of first-time entering freshmen to total freshmen at U.C.L.A. 1961–63 and applying this percent (44%) to 3,425 freshmen projected for 1980 at U.C.L.A.

[3] Factors are comparable with the Santa Barbara pattern of distribution, i.e. first-time entering freshmen of students 1961–63—29.9% of undergraduates and graduate students, 6% of undergraduates.

TABLE XX

1980 Potential Enrollments of First-time Entering Freshmen Assuming a New University Campus in North San Francisco Bay Area

ZONE	1980 HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES RELATED TO COUNTIES			FIRST-TIME ENTERING FRESHMEN RELATED TO COUNTIES	
	MARIN	SONOMA	Entrants [1]per 1000 High School Graduates	MARIN	SONOMA
County of Location	4,000	4,175	73.6	294	307
Contiguous Counties	9,425	5,775	19.6	185	113
Other Area Counties	101,303	104,778	9.5	962	995
All Other Counties	258,022	258,022	3.0	774	774
Total				2215	2189

1980 Potential Enrollments Assuming a New University Campus In the North San Francisco Bay Area

STUDENTS[2]	1980 POTENTIAL ENROLLMENTS RELATED TO COUNTIES	
	MARIN	SONOMA
First-time Entering Freshmen	2215	2189
Total undergraduates	7408	7321
Total Graduates	444	439
Total Potential	7852	7760
Percent from outside area	34.9%	35.4%

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[1] Rates are comparable with the Santa Barbara campus 1961–63 using a more conservative rate of 3 per 1,000 high school graduates from outside the area because the Santa Barbara pattern appears atypical in this respect.

[2] Factors are comparable with the Santa Barbara pattern of distribution of studints 1961–63 i.e., first-time entering freshmen 29.9% of undergraduates and graduate students 6% of undergraduates.

TABLE XXI

Actual and Projected Full-time Student Enrollments, California State Colleges For Each Year, 1960–1980

(Based on a Two-term Calendar)

Campus	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964*	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1980
Chico	2703	2889	3163	3368	4110	3950	4250	4575	4875	5150	5350	5550	5800	5975	6200	6375	7250
Fresno	4227	4446	4885	5311	6060	5975	6150	6325	6525	6700	6800	6900	7025	7150	7250	7325	7800
Hayward	187	375	610	1359	2490	2725	3600	4625	5425	6050	6500	6975	7625	8300	8975	9650	13450
Humboldt	1555	1631	1787	1963	2290	2175	2325	2475	2625	2725	2825	2925	2975	3075	3150	3225	3650
Kellogg-Voorhis	1921	2410	2963	3316	3820	3850	4250	4650	4975	5275	5525	5800	6100	6900	6725	7050	9425
Long Beach	5334	6144	6817	7878	9250	9475	10225	11075	11900	12600	13175	13675	14275	14825	15425	15975	19025
Los Angeles	5753	6714	7300	7681	8180	9050	9800	10475	11200	11875	12450	12950	13500	14050	14600	15025	17975
Palos Verdes	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	400	775	1350	2125	2800	3300	3800	4325	4850	5450	6000	9025
Sacramento	3181	3421	3807	4290	4960	4925	5325	5850	6375	6750	7025	7275	7625	8000	8400	8675	10700
San Bernardino	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	275	600	1050	1700	2325	2775	3125	3500	3900	4250	4625	6500
San Diego	6839	7724	8734	9310	10400	10575	11025	11800	12425	12875	13275	13600	13975	14400	14825	15350	18775
San Fernando Valley	2753	3761	4526	5284	6850	6525	6900	7525	8050	8500	8875	9200	9550	10000	10375	10725	12850
San Francisco	6821	7876	8495	9647	9940	11275	12175	12850	13450	13775	13975	14100	14250	14400	14550	14675	15700
San Jose	10330	11200	12049	13267	14030	13850	14050	14300	14650	14950	15250	15500	15775	16050	16350	16625	19475
San Luis Obispo	4215	4573	5078	5537	6090	6300	6650	7100	7475	7775	8025	8275	8700	9100	9475	9800	12175
Sonoma	--------	70	189	337	510	750	1050	1400	1675	1925	2125	2350	2625	2950	3275	3550	5400
Stanislaus	119	136	150	157	180	325	500	725	1000	1300	1600	1900	2200	2475	2725	2975	3925
Orange	371	616	814	1316	2140	2600	3375	4100	4650	5125	5625	6150	6725	7350	8000	8700	12250
Total	56309	63986	71367	80021	91300	95000	103025	112250	121100	128475	134475	140050	146550	153250	160000	166325	205350

NOTE: 1. Source, California State Department of Finance.
2. Projections assume diversion of lower division students to junior colleges as provided in the Master Plan.

* Preliminary.

APPENDIX C

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY COUNTY OF LOCATION

County	*Institution*
ALAMEDA	
Public:	California State College at Hayward
	Chabot College
	Oakland City College
	University of California, Berkeley
Private:	Armstrong College
	Berkeley Baptist Divinity
	California Concordia College
	Church Divinity School of the Pacific
	College of the Holy Names
	Heald's Business College
	Highland School of Nursing
	Kaiser Foundation School of Nursing
	Mills College
	Pacific Lutheran Theological Seminary
	Providence College of Nursing
	Queen of the Holy Rosary College
	St. Albert's College
	St. Margaret's House
	Starr King School for the Ministry
	Samuel Merritt Hospital School of Nursing
BUTTE	
Public:	Chico State College
CONTRA COSTA	
Public:	Contra Costa College
	Diablo Valley College
Private:	St. Mary's College
	Western Baptist College
FRESNO	
Public:	Coalinga College
	Fresno City College
	Fresno State College
	Reedley College
Private:	Mennonite Brethren Biblical Seminary
	Pacific College
	West Coast Bible College
HUMBOLDT	
Public:	Humboldt State College
IMPERIAL	
Public:	Imperial Valley College
	San Diego State College, off campus center of El Centro
INYO	
Private:	Deep Springs College
KERN	
Public:	Bakersfield College
	Fresno State College, off campus center at Bakersfield
	Taft College
LASSEN	
Public:	Lassen College
LOS ANGELES	
Public:	Antelope Valley College
	California State Polytechnic College, Pomona
	Cerritos College
	Citrus College
	Compton College
	East Los Angeles College
LOS ANGELES—Continued	
Public:	El Camino College
	Glendale College
	Long Beach City College
	Long Beach State College
	Los Angeles City College
	Los Angeles Harbor College
	Los Angeles Metropolitan College
	Los Angeles Pierce College
	Los Angeles State College
	Los Angeles Trade-Technical College
	Los Angeles Valley College
	Mt. San Antonio College
	Pasadena City College
	Rio Hondo Junior College
	Santa Monica City College
	San Fernando Valley State College
	University of California, Los Angeles
Private:	Arlington College
	Art Center School
	Azusa College
	Bible Institute of Los Angeles
	California Baptist Theological Seminary
	California College of Commerce
	California College of Medicine
	California Hospital School of Nursing
	California Institute of Technology
	California Institute of the Arts
	Church Divinity School of the Pacific
	Claremont Men's College
	Claremont Graduate School
	Electronic Technical Institute
	Fuller Theological Seminary
	Glendale Sanitarium and Hospital School for Nursing
	Harvey Mudd College
	Hebrew Union College, Jewish Institute of Religion
	Hollywood Presbyterian Hospital School of Nursing
	Immaculate Heart College
	LaVerne College
	Los Angeles College of Chiropractic
	Los Angeles College of Optometry
	Los Angeles County General Hospital School of Nursing
	Los Angeles Pacific College
	Loyola University of Los Angeles
	Marymount College
	Mount St. Mary's College
	Murphy Business College
	Northrup Institute of Technology
	Occidental College
	Otis Art Institute
	Pacific Christian College
	Pacific Coast University College of Law
	Pacific Oaks College
	Pasadena College
	Pasadena Playhouse College of Theatre Arts
	Pepperdine College
	Pomona College
	Queen of Angels School of Nursing
	Sawyer School of Business
	Scripps College
	Southern California School of Theology
	Southwestern University
	St. Vincent's College of Nursing

NOTE: All schools of nursing have been listed under the "Private" category.
Source: State Department of Finance.

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY COUNTY OF LOCATION—Continued

County *Institution*

LOS ANGELES—Continued
Private: University of Judaism
University of Southern California
Whittier College

MARIN
Public: College of Marin
Private: Dominican College of San Rafael
Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary
San Francisco Theological Seminary

MERCED
Public: Merced College

MONTEREY
Public: Hartnell College
Monterey Peninsula College
Private: Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies

NAPA
Public: Napa Junior College
Private: Pacific Union College

ORANGE
Public: Fullerton Junior College
Orange Coast College
Orange State College
Santa Ana College
Private: Chapman College
Southern California College
St. Joseph College of Orange

PLACER
Public: Sierra College

RIVERSIDE
Public: College of the Desert
Mt. San Jacinto College
Palo Verde College
Riverside City College
University of California, Riverside
Private: La Sierra College
Our Lady of Riverside Seminary
Riverside Business College

SACRAMENTO
Public: American River Junior College
Sacramento City College
Sacramento State College
Private: Heald's Business College
Heald Engineering College

SAN BERNARDINO
Public: Barstow Junior College
Chaffey College
San Bernardino Valley College
Victor Valley College
Private: Loma Linda University
Skadron College of Business
University of Redlands
Upland College

SAN DIEGO
Public: Grossmont College
Oceanside-Carlsbad College
Palomar College
San Diego City College
San Diego State College
Southwestern College
University of California, San Diego
Private: California Western University
Electronic Technical Institute
Immaculate Heart Seminary
Mercy Hospital School of Nursing
Paradise Valley School of Nursing

County *Institution*

SAN DIEGO—Continued
Private: San Diego College for Women
San Luis Rey College
St. Francis Seminary
University of San Diego, College for Men

SAN FRANCISCO
Public: City College of San Francisco
Hastings College of Law
San Francisco State College
University of California, San Francisco Medical Center
Private: California Podiatry College
Cogswell Polytechnical College
Golden Gate College
Grace Ball Secretarial School
Heald's Business College
Heald Engineering College
Mary's Help Hospital School of Nursing
Music and Arts Institute of San Francisco
San Francisco Art Institute
San Francisco College for Women
San Francisco Conservative Baptist Theological Seminary
San Francisco Conservatory of Music
Simpson Bible College
St. Francis Memorial Hospital School of Nursing
St. Joseph College of Nursing
St. Luke's Hospital, School of Nursing
University of San Francisco
Zweegman School for Medical Secretaries

SAN JOAQUIN
Public: San Joaquin Delta College
Private: San Joaquin General Hospital School of Nursing
University of the Pacific

SAN LUIS OBISPO
Public: California State Polytechnic College

SAN MATEO
Public: College of San Mateo
Private: College of Notre Dame
Menlo College
St. Patrick's College

SANTA BARBARA
Public: (Allan) Hancock College
Santa Barbara City College
University of California, Santa Barbara
Private: Knapp College of Nursing
Old Mission Theological Seminary
Santa Barbara Business College
Westmont College

SANTA CLARA
Public: Foothill College
Gavilan College
San Jose City College
San Jose State College
Private: Alma College
O'Connor Hospital School of Nursing
San Jose Hospital School of Nursing
Santa Clara County Hospital
St. Joseph's College
Stanford University
University of Santa Clara

SANTA CRUZ
Public: Cabrillo College
Private: Bethany Bible College

SHASTA
Public: Shasta College

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY COUNTY OF LOCATION—Continued

County	*Institution*
SISKIYOU	
Public:	**College of the Siskiyous**
SOLANO	
Public:	**California Maritime Academy** **Vallejo Junior College**
SONOMA	
Public:	**Santa Rosa Junior College** **Sonoma State College**
STANISLAUS	
Public:	**Modesto Junior College** **Stanislaus State College**
Private:	**Valley Commercial College**
TULARE	
Public:	**College of the Sequoias** **Porterville College**
VENTURA	
Public:	**Ventura College**
Private:	**California Lutheran College** **St. John's College**
YOLO	
Public:	**University of California, Davis**
YUBA	
Public:	**Yuba College**

AREAS REPRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES, SEPTEMBER 15–16, 1964

CAMPUS REQUESTED		
UC	SC	
x	x	1. **Kern County:** Bakersfield, Delano, Wasco, Edwards Air Force Base
	x	2. **East San Fernando Valley:** Sunland, Tujunga, Burbank, Glendale
	x	3. **Riverside:** Corona
	x	4. **Ventura County**
x		5. **North Sacramento Valley:** Red Bluff, Mt. Shasta, Redding
x		6. **Kings County:** Hanford
x		7. **Fresno**
	x	8. **San Mateo**
x		9. **Central Valley:** Los Banos
x	x	10. **Tulare County**
x		11. **Madera County**
	x	12. **Contra Costa County**

PARTICIPANTS AT THE MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES SEPTEMBER 15 AND 16, 1964—LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO MEETING, SEPTEMBER 16

Name	Organization or Area	Remarks
1. Senator Virgil O'Sullivan	Legislature	UC in N. Sacto Valley
2. H. Richard Maguire	Red Bluff C of C	UC in N. Sacto Valley
3. Senator Robert D. Williams	Legislature	UC in Kings Co.
4. James Ross	Hanford	UC in Kings Co.
5. Senator Hugh Burns	Legislature	UC in Fresno Co.
6. Milo Rowell	Fresno	UC in Fresno Co.
7. Leon F. Peters	Fresno	UC in Fresno Co.
8. Sloan McCormick	Mayor, Fresno	UC in Fresno Co.
9. H. K. Hunter	Chief Adm. Ofcr., Fresno	UC in Fresno Co.
10. Senator Richard Dolwig	Legislature	SC in San Mateo Co.
11. Assemblyman Carl Britschgi	Legislature	SC in San Mateo Co.
12. Assemblyman Leo J. Ryan	Legislature	SC in San Mateo Co.
13. James Tormey	San Mateo Co.	SC in San Mateo Co.
14. Wallace Benson	Mayor, Belmont	SC in San Mateo Co.
15. Harry Bostwick, Jr.	San Mateo Co.	SC in San Mateo Co.
16. Oliver Germino, Chairman	Central Valley Comm.	UC in Merced Co.
17. Senator Walter Stiern	Legislature	SC or UC in Kern
18. George Gelman	Kern Co.	SC or UC in Kern
19. Col. Ray Vandiver	Chief of Staff, Edwards A.F. Base	SC or UC in Kern
20. Arnold A. Hoffman	Mt. Shasta C of C	UC or SC in Siskiyou
21. Daniel S. Carlton	Redding C of C	UC or SC in Shasta
22. Don Hillman	Tulare Bd. of Supv.	UC or SC in Tulare
23. L. C. Thompson	Chairman, Bd. of Supv.	UC in Madera Co.
24. Senator George Miller	Legislature	SC in Contra Costa
25. Assemblyman Jerome Waldie	Legislature	SC in Contra Costa

PARTICIPANTS AT THE MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PHYSICAL FACILITIES SEPTEMBER 15 AND 16, 1964—LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

LOS ANGELES MEETING, SEPTEMBER 15

Name	Organization or Area	Remarks
1. Senator Walter Stiern	Legislature	SC or UC in Kern
2. Assemblyman Jack T. Casey	Legislature	SC or UC in Kern
3. Assemblyman John C. Williamson	Legislature	SC or UC in Kern
4. Theron L. McCuen, Superintendent	Kern Co. H.S. Dist.	UC or SC in Kern
5. Edward Simonsen, President	Kern Co. J.C. Dist.	UC or SC in Kern
6. Harry E. Blair, Superintendent	Kern Co. Bd. of Ed.	SC in Kern
7. Gene Wiener	Mayor, Bakersfield	SC in Kern
8. Jesse Stockton	Former Co. Supt. Schools	SC in Kern
9. Wallace E. Schaeffer	Wasco News	SC in Kern
10. Leroy Jackson	Member, Kern Co. Bd. of Ed.	SC in Kern
11. Clifford Loader	Mayor, Delano	SC in Delano
12. Frank Dyer	Supt. of Schools, repr. Delano C of C.	SC in Delano
13. Assemblyman Tom Waite	Legislature	SC in E. San Fernando
14. Stephen Newton	Sunland-Tujunga C of C.	SC in E. San Fernando
15. Louis Nowell	L.A. City Councilman	SC in E. San Fernando
16. Bruce Whitaker	Burbank	SC in E. San Fernando
17. Paul Burkhard	Sun Valley C of C.	SC in E. San Fernando
18. Assemblyman Howard Thelin	Legislature	SC in E. San Fernando
19. Dallas Williams	Mayor, Burbank	SC in E. San Fernando
20. Benjamin Cook	President, Burbank C of C.	SC in E. San Fernando
21. Richard R. Rogan	No. L.A. Citizens Comm. for S.C.	Need for State support for JC
22. J. Stanley Warburton	Assoc. Supt. L.A. Schools	Need for new private colleges
23. George Benson	Assoc. of Ind. Colleges	SC in Riverside
24. John Stallings	Superintendent, Corona Schools	SC in Riverside
25. Robert Anderson	Adm. Ofcr., Riverside Co.	SC in Riverside
26. James Bennett	Asst. Supt. of Schools	SC in Riverside
27. Ronald Brill	Mgr., Corona C of C.	
28. Senator R. J. Lagomarsino	Legislature	SC in Ventura
29. Assemblyman Burt Henson	Legislature	SC in Ventura
30. Mrs. Milton Teague	Chairman, Ventura Comm. for SC	SC in Ventura
31. Norman Nicholson	Member, Ventura Comm. for SC	SC in Ventura

printed in CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF STATE PRINTING

36335-C—453 12-64 2M